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HEALTH COMMITTEE1958 - 59

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(MR. ALDERMAN P. HENRY, J.P.)

- * Councillor J. Cassidy (Chairman).
- * Miss Councillor E. Utley (Vice-Chairman).
- * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.
Councillor F. Bates.
- * Councillor L. K. Crossley, B.E.M.
Councillor F. G. Gentle.
- * Councillor A. Pickup.
Councillor E. J. Willis.
- * Councillor J. Wilson.

- * Members of the Standing Sub-Committee,
the Mental Health Sub-Committee and
Care and After-Care Sub-Committee.

=====

Telephone No: BURNLEY 2101
Ext.293.

Public Health Department,
18 Nicholas Street,
BURNLEY.

September, 1959.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-eighth report on the Public Health Services of the Borough.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough in 1958 was 81,360, a decrease of 400 during the previous twelve months. This is a reduction of 3,600 since the last census was taken in 1951. As new industries have been and will be established in and in proximity to Burnley, it is probable that emigration from the Borough to other industrial areas will decline and it would appear unlikely that any appreciable further reduction in the population of the town will occur.

A very slight increase in the birth rate over that of the previous year makes it similar to that of the whole of England and Wales. The death rate, which was very slightly lower than that of 1957, continues to be much higher than that of the whole country, due to the higher proportion of elderly people in the population of the Borough. The infant mortality rate, although one of the lowest recorded in Burnley, is only slightly less than in 1957, and continues to be considerably higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales. This is due mainly to the higher rate of infant deaths during the first four weeks of life.

The town was remarkably free from epidemics of infectious diseases, with the exception of acute anterior poliomyelitis. The twenty three cases of this disease were the most recorded in any year of the present century. Following this outbreak, vaccination against poliomyelitis made good progress. A reasonably large proportion of the children are now protected against this disease, but it is important that the campaign for vaccination and immunisation against poliomyelitis, diphtheria and whooping cough should proceed unabated.

The nursing of the sick in their own homes and the care and supervision of the elderly and infirm continued on the same lines as in previous years. The care of aged persons occupies the greater part of the time of the Home Nurses and Home Helps, and the Health Visitors are increasingly engaged in the preliminary investigation of such cases.

The provision of an adequate service for the sick and aged continues to be difficult due to the shortages of fully trained Home Nurses and Health Visitors.

In anticipation of new legislation which will come into operation in 1959, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Mental Health, considerable progress has been made in widening the field of communal care and supervision of psychiatric patients and persons with subnormal personality. Fewer patients were admitted to hospital "on certificate" under the Lunacy Act, more were dealt with under the more informal provisions of the Mental Treatment Act, and a greater number are being treated in the Psychiatric Department of the Burnley General Hospital as out-patients, thus avoiding the disadvantages of removal to distant mental hospitals. These latter cases have been greatly assisted and encouraged by the mental health officers working in co-operation with the hospital specialist and nursing staffs.

The Ambulance Service has functioned smoothly and efficiently, and co-operation with the personnel of the hospitals and medical practitioners has been entirely satisfactory.

Slightly more than half the children attend infant welfare centres during their first year of life, but in the subsequent four years, before they commence to attend school, the numbers decrease considerably each year. It is not to be expected that in future mothers will take their young children to the centres in such large numbers as were experienced two or three decades ago. Mothers today have a better knowledge of mothercraft, and under the now well established National Health Service, with free medical advice for all ages, there is a tendency for more advice to be sought from general medical practitioners. This is rightly encouraged by family doctors. Nevertheless, there still exists a need for infant welfare centres in or in close proximity to several of the housing estates, but difficulty is experienced in finding suitable premises. It would not be an economical proposition to build small centres which might be used for only one or two half days each week, particularly as there is no demand for health centres by medical practitioners. Consideration could be given, however, to the establishment of small centres which could also be used as community social centres, old peoples' clubs, youth clubs, etc.

The Public Health Inspectors have been fully occupied with, inter alia, the Slum Clearance programme, inspections under the Rent Acts, preliminary inspections in connection with the first of the smoke control areas under the Clean Air Act and food hygiene.

I wish to express my appreciation of the support received from all members of the staff of the Health Department during 1958.

At this is my last report, after twenty eight years' service as your Medical Officer of Health, I desire to acknowledge with gratitude the support which I have received at all times over these years from members of the Council and particularly the interest and encouragement of the members of the Health Committee, the Housing Committee, the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee and those Chief Officers of the Council with whom I have been closely associated.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Belmont.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958.MEDICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer | ... | ... | D.C.LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Deputy Medical Officer of Health | ... | ... | L.J.COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H. |
| Medical Officer, School Health Service and Care of Mothers and Children, etc. | ... | ... | E.P.WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care | ... | ... | G.GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons | ... | ... | K.BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. D.O. (Retiree). T.E.SHANNON, M.B., D.O.M.S. |
| Part-time Paediatrician | ... | ... | W.M.L.TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.O. |
| Part-time Medical Officers, Ante-Natal Clinic | ... | ... | MRS.A.REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| Infant Welfare Centres | ... | ... | MRS.H.M.TURNER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MRS.J.E.MORGAN, M.B., B.S. |
| Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector | ... | ... | J.K.SHAW, M.R.C.V.S. |
| Principal School Dental Officer | ... | ... | J.PILLING, L.D.S. |
| Dental Officer | ... | ... | K.JACKSON, L.D.S. |
| Part-time Dental Officer | ... | ... | J.JACKSON, L.D.S. |
| Borough Analyst | ... | ... | H.DEDICAT, F.R.I.C. |

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEAT INSPECTORS

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act | ... | ... | F.SHUTTLEWORTH, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) |
| Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector | ... | ... | M.STOTT, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) Cert.R.S.H. (Smoke Inspectors) |
| Food Hygiene Inspector | ... | ... | F.ARCHER, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--|---|----|
| District Inspectors | ... | ... | J.J.HOULding, Cert.R.S.H. Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods). A.HALLIWELL, Cert.R.S.H. R.T.BARRON, Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland). J.SAMS, Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland). D.M.PICKLES, Cert.R.S.H: Cert.R.S.H. (Meat and Foods) One vacancy. | | |
| Meat and Food Inspectors | ... | ... | J.PATON, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland). Food Hygiene Certificate R.S.H. W.CATHCART, Cert.Meat and Other Foods R.S.A. (Scotland). Food Hygiene Certificate, R.S.H. | | |
| Pupil Public Health Inspectors | ... | ... | J.McGRATH: W. TURNER. | | |
| Disinfectors | - | 3;1 | Rodent Operatives | - | 3. |

HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND NURSING STAFF

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives | ... | MISS E.S.FRANKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.Cert. |
| Health Visitors and School Nurses | ... | MISS M.O'BRIEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert. MISS I.WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS.M.SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MISS M.M.COWGILL, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS.M.N.DANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MISS L.WHITTAKER, S.R.N., C.M.B., (Part 1) H.V.Cert. MISS M.EDMONDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., T.A. Cert. MRS.E.BOOTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. MRS.F.LISTER, S.R.N. MRS.D.WOODHEAD, S.R.N. MRS.N.ROPER, S.R.N. |
| Student Health Visitors | ... | MISS L.G.PHILLIPS, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS J.BISHOP, S.R.N., S.C.M. |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| Municipal Midwives | ... | ... | MRS.A.BINKS, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS E. LAYFIELD, S.C.M. MRS.E.ANDERTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS N. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS M. SIMPSON, S.C.M. MRS. M. MOSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS.I.SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS.M.WELSBY, S.C.M. |
| Superintendent, Home Nursing Service | | ... | MISS M.FIRTH, S.R.N., C.M.B.Cert. (Part 1) Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.Cert. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Home Nursing Service | | ... | Vacant. |
| District Nurses - whole-time | ... | ... | Three State Registered Nurses and Six State Enrolled Assistant Nurses (incl.two males) |
| part-time | ... | ... | Four State Registered Nurses and One State Enrolled Assistant Nurse. |

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Educational Psychologist | ... | ... | MRS.M.EYSMONT, B.A., (Hons.Hist.and Educ)., Commonwealth Fellowship in Psychology. |
| Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time) | | ... | MRS.K.SMITH, B.A. |
| Senior Orthoptist | ... | ... | MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O. |
| Orthoptist | ... | ... | MISS D.M.SHAW, D.B.O. |
| Physiotherapist | ... | ... | MISS M.E.FOTHERGILL, M.C.S.P. |
| Speech Therapist | ... | ... | MRS.J.KELLY, L.C.S.T. |

DAY NURSERIES

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Bank Hall Nursery - Matron | ... | ... | MRS.A.COCKCROFT, S.R.N. |
| Nursing Staff | | ... | 13 |
| Hargher Clough Nursery - Matron | | ... | MRS.H.McCUTCHEON, N.N.C. |
| Nursing Staff | | ... | 6 |

MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| Authorised Officers | ... | ... | R.FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., A.I.S.W. A.NELSON, S.R.N., R.M.N., A.I.S.W. |
| Female Social Worker | ... | ... | MRS.A.SAGAR, R.M.N., R.M.P.A. |
| Supervisor - Occupation Centre | ... | ... | MRS.D.MARSDEN, T.C.Teacher. |
| Assistant Supervisors - Occupation Centre | ... | ... | MRS.M.ASHWORTH, R.M.P.A. MRS.M.BENSON, Dip.N.A.M.H. |

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Organiser | ... | ... | MISS E.O'HORO. |
| Domestic Helps | ... | ... | 47 whole-time; 20 part-time. |

AMBULANCE SERVICE

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Ambulance Officer | ... | ... | W. MILLS. |
| Driver/Attendants | ... | ... | 20 |

CLERICAL STAFF

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | A.PILLING, A.C.C.S. |
| Clerks, Public Health Service | ... | ... | H.SIMPSON. W.R.HINDLE. MRS.D.E.COWELL. J.DEWHURST. R.HAWORTH. D.HARGREAVES. MISS M.PLOWRIGHT. MRS.M.CHADBAND. MISS A.FERGUSON. MISS B. FEANE. MRS.M.ROBINSON. MRS.W.G.SIMPSON. |
| Clerks, School Health Service | ... | ... | S.JACKSON. MRS.S.HUNTER. MRS.A.M.SPEAK. MISS P.CATLOW. MISS M.GASKELL. |
| Clerk, Dental Attendants | ... | ... | MISS H.TAYLOR. MISS D.DENT. |

SECTION IISTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Area in Statute Acres | ... | ... | ... | 4,695 acres |
| Area fully developed, or in course of development | | | | 3,357 acres |
| Population, Census 1951 | ... | ... | ... | 84,950 |
| Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1958 | ... | ... | ... | 81,360 |
| Density of Population, i.e. Number of Persons per Acre built upon | ... | ... | ... | 24.2 |
| Number of inhabited houses (April 1958) according to Rate Books | | ... | ... | 29,415 |
| * Number of houses in Burnley, December 1958 | | | ... | 29,779 |
| Number of New Houses erected in 1958 | | | ... | 86 |
| Rateable Value (April 1958) | ... | ... | ... | £804,731 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate paid in 1958/1959 | | | | £3,190 |

* This figure includes houses temporarily uninhabited and houses which have been the subject of Clearance, Closing or Demolition Orders, but are not demolished.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.(Registrar General's Return)

| | | | M. | F. | 1958 Total | 1957 Total |
|--------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Live Births: | Legitimate | ... | 627 | 592 | 1219 | 1203 |
| | Illegitimate | ... | 30 | 33 | 63 | 61 |
| | | | <u>657</u> | <u>625</u> | <u>1282</u> | <u>1264</u> |
| | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

| | M. | F. | 1958 Total | 1957 Total |
|--|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... | ... | ... | 15.76 | 15.46 |
| Adjusted for A.C.Factor (1.04) ... | ... | ... | 16.39 | 16.08 |
| Stillbirths: Legitimate ... | 22 | 14 | 36 | 42 |
| Illegitimate ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | — | — | — | — |
| | 24 | 15 | 39 | 45 |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... | ... | ... | 29.52 | 42.02 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births | ... | ... | 4.91% | |
| Number of Deaths (Males 589, Females 656) | ... | ... | 1245 | 1262 |
| Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population | ... | ... | 15.30 | 15.44 |
| Adjusted for A.C.Factor (0.98) ... | ... | ... | 14.99 | 15.44 |
| Deaths from Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | ... | ... | - | 2 |
| Maternal Mortality (Rate per 1,000 total live and still births) | ... | ... | - | 1.53 |
| Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age | | | 36 | 36 |
| Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:- | | | | |
| All Infants per 1,000 live births | ... | ... | 28.08 | 28.48 |
| Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate livebirths | ... | ... | 28.71 | 26.60 |
| Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths ... | ... | ... | 15.87 | 65.57 |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First four weeks)) per 1,000 related live births)) | ... | ... | 22.62 | |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First) week) per 1,000 related live births) | ... | ... | 22.62 | |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths) and deaths during the first week)) per 1,000 related live and still) births)) | ... | ... | 51.48 | |

| Death Rates per 1,000 population from:- | | | | 1958 Total | 1957 Total |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | 0.08 | 0.06 |
| All forms of Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| Respiratory diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | ... | ... | ... | 1.61 | 1.97 |
| Influenza | ... | ... | ... | 0.08 | 0.27 |
| Cancer | ... | ... | ... | 2.75 | 2.74 |
| Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) | ... | ... | ... | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | ... | ... | ... | - | - |
| Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | ... | ... | ... | - | - |
| Deaths from Meningococcal Infections | ... | ... | ... | - | 1 |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age | ... | ... | ... | - | - |

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

One thousand six hundred and forty one live births (848 males, and 793 females) were registered in Burnley during 1958. After correction for 28 inward and 387 outward transferable births, a net total of 1282 births, or an increase of 18 on the total for 1957 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 15.76 as compared with 15.46 in 1957. In order, however, to compare the local rate with the rate for England and Wales, it must be adjusted, by a comparability factor, to make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. The adjusted birth rate of Burnley for 1958 is 16.39 and is very similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate live births was 2 more than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 4.9 as compared with 4.8 in 1957.

Stillbirths

During the year there were 39 stillbirths, giving a rate of 29.52 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 42.02 in 1957.

Deaths

One thousand six hundred and one civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 415 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1186 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 59 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1245 deaths is obtained (males 589, females 656) giving a crude death rate of 15.30 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.4 for 1957 and 15.32, the average for the previous ten years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 14.99, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which has a rate of 11.7.

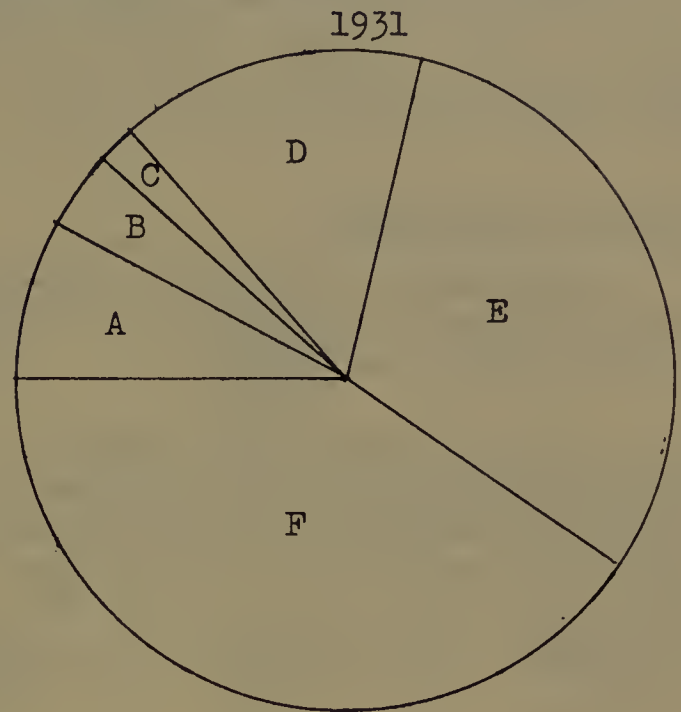
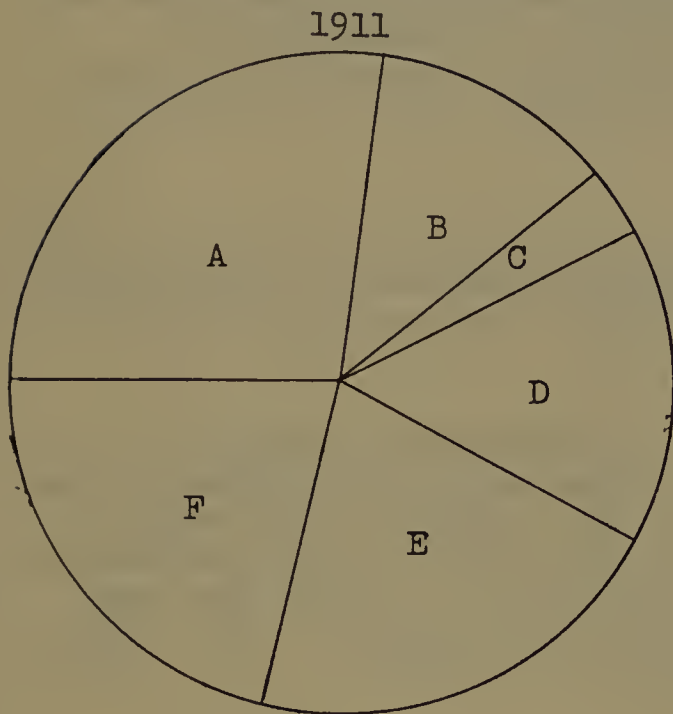
There were 40 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 3.2% of the total deaths; of these 36 were children under 1 year of age. Seven deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age; 45 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 300 between 45 and 65 years; and 853 or 68.5% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

92.6% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

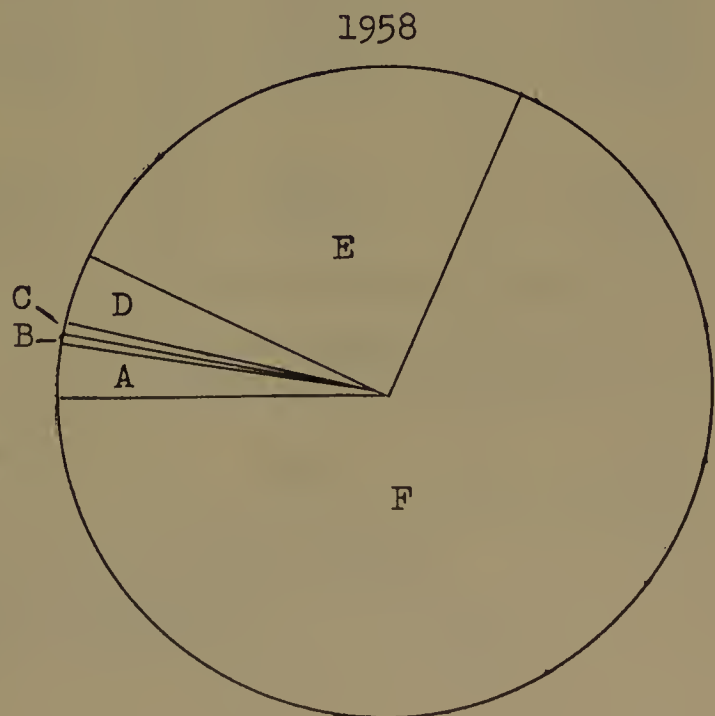
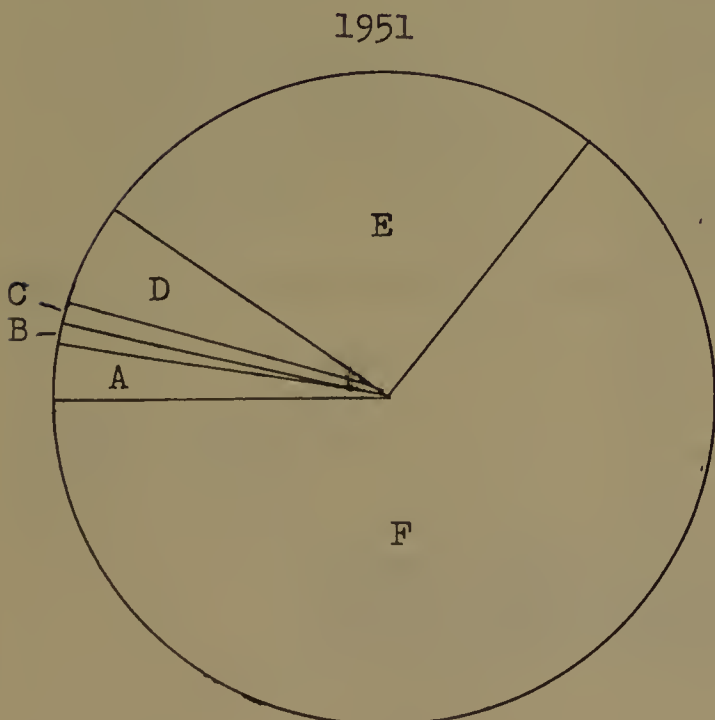
| Ages | 1921 % | 1931 % | 1941 % | 1951 % | 1958 % |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Under 1 year | 19 | 8 | 6 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| 1 - 4 years | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| 5 - 14 years | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 15 - 44 years | 15 | 15 | 10 | 5.3 | 3.6 |
| 45 - 64 years | 26 | 31 | 30 | 25.9 | 24.1 |
| 65 years and over ... | 30 | 40 | 51 | 64.3 | 68.5 |

CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN VARIOUS
AGE GROUPS



Key:- A - under 1 yr. of age.
B - 1 - 4 yrs.
C - 5 - 15 yrs.

D - 15 - 44 yrs.
E - 45 - 64 yrs.
F - 65 yrs. and over.



The table given on Page 12 shows that 68.5% of the deaths occur in people over sixty-five years of age, whereas thirty seven years ago they were 30%. It also shows the very marked reduction in the percentage of deaths in the younger age groups compared with thirty-seven years ago.

Trend of Population.

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1958 is 81,360; 400 less than that of 1957. The population figure at the 1951 Census was 84,950.

The decline in the population of the Borough, which has continued for over 36 years, brings the population to less than it was in the last decade of the 19th century. The highest census record of population was in 1911 when the peak figure of 106,322 was reached. The present population is only 76% of that figure. During the last seven years the decrease has averaged about 416 a year.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal
Death-Rates, and Case-Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in
the year 1958.

(Provisional figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception
of those relating to Burnley).

| | England and Wales | London Adminis- trative County | Burnley |
|--|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| | Rates per 1,000 Home Population | | |
| BIRTHS - | | | |
| Live) | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.39(c) |
| Still) | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.48 |
| | 21.6(a) | 20.2 | 29.52(a) |
| DEATHS - | | | |
| All Causes ... | 11.7 | 11.8 | 14.99(c) |
| Malignant Neoplasm of) | | | |
| Lungs and Bronchus) | 0.43 | 0.64 | 0.57 |
| Tuberculosis | | | |
| (all forms) ... | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.11 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Diphtheria ... | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Influenza ... | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.08 |
| Coronary Disease ... | 1.86 | 1.84 | 2.44 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | | | |
| (including Polioence- phalitis) ... | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.24 |
| Pneumonia ... | 0.54 | 0.70 | 0.44 |
| | Rates per 1,000 Live Births | | |
| Deaths under one year of age ... | 22.5(b) | 22.6 | 28.08 |

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births

(c) Adjusted by Registrar-General's A.C.F figure.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1958 AND THE PREVIOUS
TEN YEARS

| Year | R.G's Population estimated to middle of each year | Live Births | | | Total Deaths Registered in the District. | | Transferable Deaths | | Nett Deaths belongi ng to the District | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------|------------|--|-------|--|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Uncorrected Number | Nett | | | | Non-Residents registered in the District | Residents not registered in the District | Under 1 year of age | | At all ages | |
| | | | Number | Crude Rate | Number | Rate | | | Number | Rate per 1,000 Nett Births | Number | Crude Rate |
| 1948 | 84,560 | 1,528 | 1,467 | 17.35 | 1,469 | 17.37 | 327 | 62 | 73 | 49.76 | 1,204 | 14.24 |
| 1949 | 84,590 | 1,488 | 1,384 | 16.36 | 1,616 | 19.10 | 355 | 52 | 59 | 42.63 | 1,313 | 15.52 |
| 1950 | 84,920 | 1,568 | 1,347 | 15.86 | 1,690 | 19.90 | 442 | 62 | 66 | 49.00 | 1,510 | 15.43 |
| 1951 | 84,280 | 1,510 | 1,254 | 14.88 | 1,813 | 21.51 | 446 | 83 | 41 | 32.69 | 1,450 | 17.20 |
| 1952 | 83,860 | 1,482 | 1,182 | 14.09 | 1,515 | 18.06 | 392 | 72 | 37 | 31.30 | 1,195 | 14.25 |
| 1953 | 83,290 | 1,478 | 1,200 | 14.41 | 1,513 | 18.16 | 364 | 54 | 33 | 27.50 | 1,203 | 14.44 |
| 1954 | 83,090 | 1,475 | 1,176 | 14.15 | 1,561 | 18.76 | 407 | 49 | 37 | 31.16 | 1,203 | 14.48 |
| 1955 | 82,870 | 1,494 | 1,181 | 14.25 | 1,699 | 20.50 | 426 | 42 | 27 | 22.86 | 1,315 | 15.86 |
| 1956 | 82,350 | 1,579 | 1,257 | 15.26 | 1,757 | 21.33 | 449 | 39 | 36 | 28.64 | 1,347 | 16.36 |
| 1957 | 81,760 | 1,643 | 1,264 | 15.46 | 1,685 | 20.61 | 474 | 51 | 36 | 28.48 | 1,262 | 15.44 |
| Average 10 years | 83,557 | 1,524 | 1,271 | 15.20 | 1,632 | 19.53 | 408 | 57 | 44 | 34.40 | 1,300 | 15.32 |
| 1958 | 81,360 | 1,641 | 1,282 | 15.76 | 1,601 | 19.68 | 415 | 59 | 36 | 28.08 | 1,245 | 15.30 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS - YEAR 1958.

| | Birth Rate | Death Rate | Infant Mortality Rate | Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) | Perinatal Mortality Rate | Death Rate from Phthisis | Death Rate from other Tubercular diseases | Maternal mortality rate per 1000 Total (Live and stillbirths) | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Maternal causes excluding abortion | Due to abortion | Total maternal mortality |
| England and Wales | 16.4 | 11.7 | 22.5 | 21.6 | † | .089 ^x | .011 ^x | .35 ^x | 0.08 ^x | 0.43 ^x |
| Birkenhead... | 17.8 | 13.3 | 29.3 | 33.2 | 50.8 | 0.12 | .007 | - | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| BURNLEY..... | 15.7 | 15.3 | 28.08 | 29.52 | 51.48 | 0.08 | .024 | - | - | - |
| Bury..... | 15.61 | 15.13 | 22.25 | 23.68 | 36.6 | 0.07 | - | - | - | - |
| Halifax..... | 16.00 | 14.93 | 27.56 | 15.5 | 27.13 | 0.13 | - | .65 | - | 0.65 |
| Liverpool.... | 20.5 | 11.7 | 27.7 | 25.7 | 41.4 | 0.14 | .009 | .25 | - | 0.25 |
| Manchester... | 18.22 | 12.7 | 25.62 | 25.44 | 42.11 | 0.10 | .02 | .39 | 0.24 | 0.63 |
| Oldham..... | 15.13 | 14.38 | 27.37 | 23.99 | 36.31 | 0.09 | .008 | 1.09 | 0.55 | 1.64 |
| Preston..... | 16.19 | 14.56 | 31.12 | 19.98 | 31.55 | 0.09 | .009 | - | - | - |
| Rochdale..... | 16.5 | 15.2 | 23.0 | 24.4 | 33.0 | 0.11 | .01 | - | - | - |
| Salford..... | 17.91 | 13.2 | 28.67 | 24.96 | 42.93 | 0.12 | .018 | - | - | - |
| St. Helens.... | 16.9 | 11.4 | 35.8 | 37.6 | 57.2 | 0.15 | .02 | - | 0.51 | 0.51 |
| Stockport.... | 16.3 | 13.8 | 25.16 | 22.47 | 38.16 | 0.11 | .01 | 0.38 | - | 0.38 |
| Wallasey..... | 17.32 | 12.76 | 24.69 | 25.16 | 38.84 | 0.13 | .03 | - | - | - |
| Wigan..... | 15.23 | 11.57 | 26.6 | 30.6 | 43.0 | 0.12 | .01 | - | - | - |

† Not available.

x Provisional Figure.

Showing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rates per 1,000 Births

| Year | Population | Crude Birth Rate | Crude Death Rate | Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from | | | Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births | Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births | Infantile Mortality per 1,000 related Live Births, England and Wales |
|-----------|------------|------------------|------------------|---|---|--------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | Malignant Diseases | | | |
| 1882-1886 | - | 38.9 | 23.2 | 2.31 | 5.15 | 0.24 | 34.9 | 212 | 142 |
| 1887-1891 | - | 35.9 | 22.2 | 1.64 | 6.21 | 0.30 | 27.9 | 217 | 145 |
| 1892-1896 | - | 35.1 | 21.9 | 2.06 | 5.27 | 0.44 | 29.9 | 202 | 151 |
| 1897-1901 | 95,038 | 30.7 | 20.7 | 1.83 | 3.86 | 0.59 | 52.8 | 225 | 157 |
| 1902-1906 | 99,979 | 27.6 | 18.8 | 1.46 | 3.73 | 0.70 | 51.2 | 202 | 134 |
| 1907-1911 | 104,605 | 26.3 | 17.4 | 1.17 | 3.56 | 0.73 | 43.2 | 178 | 116 |
| 1912-1916 | 106,071 | 21.1 | 16.5 | 0.93 | 3.66 | 0.90 | 29.9 | 159 | 102 |
| 1917-1921 | 99,454 | 18.0 | 15.6 | 0.85 | 3.35 | 1.16 | 11.7 | 127 | 89 |
| 1922-1926 | 103,040 | 16.9 | 14.3 | 0.79 | 3.00 | 1.22 | 6.1 | 108 | 73 |
| 1927-1931 | 99,910 | 14.11 | 14.1 | 0.75 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 8.1 | 91.0 | 67 |
| 1932-1936 | 94,380 | 11.95 | 14.0 | 0.65 | 1.25 | 1.60 | 4.5 | 72.3 | 61 |
| 1937-1941 | 86,192 | 12.09 | 15.72 | 0.65 | 1.30 | 1.77 | 2.51 | 71.2 | 55 |
| 1942-1946 | 79,910 | 16.49 | 15.51 | 0.59 | 1.44 | 1.99 | 2.96 | 53.37 | 46 |
| 1947-1951 | 84,400 | 17.27 | 15.72 | 0.40 | 1.71 | 2.03 | 3.87 | 44.65 | 33 |
| 1952-1956 | 83,092 | 14.43 | 15.08 | 0.16 | 1.94 | 2.14 | 1.01 | 28.35 | 26 |
| 1957..... | 81,760 | 15.46 | 15.44 | 0.06 | 1.97 | 2.74 | 0.00 | 28.48 | 23 |
| 1958..... | 81,360 | 15.76 | 15.30 | 0.08 | 1.61 | 2.75 | 0.00 | 28.08 | 22 |

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1958.

| Causes of Death | Sex | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | All Ages |
|---|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory | M | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 5 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 3. Syphilitic Disease | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4. Diphtheria | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Whooping Cough | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Meningococcal Infections | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis | M | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 8. Measles | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach | M | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 9 | 6 | 20 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 9 | 18 |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | M | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 23 | 12 | 4 | 42 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 5 |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm, breast | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 21 |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 14 |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | M | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 18 | 24 | 9 | 55 |
| | F | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 48 |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16. Diabetes | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system | M | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 24 | 33 | 74 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 32 | 74 | 125 |
| 18. Coronary disease, angina | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 43 | 36 | 32 | 112 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 37 | 29 | 87 |

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1958 - continued.

| Causes of Death | Sex | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | All Ages |
|--|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease..... | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 20. Other Heart Disease | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 17 | 36 | 64 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 19 | 67 | 101 |
| 21. Other circulatory disease | M | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 10 | 21 |
| | F | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 11 | 6 | 22 |
| 22. Influenza | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 23. Pneumonia | M | 4 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 5 | 19 |
| | F | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 17 |
| 24. Bronchitis | M | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 21 | 11 | 44 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 30 |
| 25. Other diseases of respira- tory system | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | 5 |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 6 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31. Congenital malformations | M | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | F | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases | M | 10 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 25 | 45 |
| | F | 12 | 1 | - | - | - | 12 | 17 | 30 | 72 |
| 33. Motor Vehicle Accidents | M | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 4 |
| 34. All other accidents | M | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 25 |
| 35. Suicide | M | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 15 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war | M | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL (all causes) | M | 16 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 162 | 184 | 201 | 589 |
| | F | 20 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 138 | 191 | 277 | 656 |

Causes of Death

The table shown below gives the chief causes of death.

Diseases of the heart continue to be the causes of the highest number of deaths, 30.2% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. Over half of these deaths were due to coronary disease. The 199 deaths from coronary disease are the same number as in the previous year and all but one were in persons of or over 45 years of age. Fifty six per cent. of the deaths from coronary disease occurred in men. The death rate from coronary disease in Burnley is considerably higher than that of the country as a whole.

Cancer took second place, with deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions in third place.

The increasing incidence and deaths from malignant neoplasms is to some extent related to the increasing proportion of aged persons in the Borough. All forms of malignant neoplasms (including leukaemia) accounted for 118 deaths of men and 106 deaths of women. The highest number of such deaths occurred in the age group 65 to 74 years. Five occurred in persons under 25 years of age, two of which were in children under five years of age.

The total number of cancer deaths is the same as that of the previous year. The continuing upward trend of deaths from all forms of cancer during the last quarter of a century is shown on the accompanying chart, which also shows the deaths from cancer of the respiratory system (lungs, bronchus and larynx). Two fewer deaths from respiratory cancer occurred in 1958 than in 1957. Forty two lung cancer deaths occurred in men and five in women. The increase of cancer in this site has been considerable during the last thirteen years.

Deaths from tuberculosis show a slight increase and are 0.7% of all deaths. Deaths from suicide also show an increase.

| | Number of Deaths. | Percentage of Total Deaths. |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Heart Diseases | 376 | 30.20 |
| Malignant Neoplasms | 224 | 17.99 |
| Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.) | 199 | 15.98 |
| Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) | 131 | 10.52 |
| Other Diseases of the Circulatory System | 43 | 3.45 |

| | Number of Deaths. | Percentage of Total Deaths. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Accidents, Violence, etc | 53 | 4.25 |
| Suicides | 27 | 2.17 |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 13 | 1.04 |
| All forms of Tuberculosis | 9 | 0.72 |
| Nephritis | 9 | 0.72 |
| Influenza | 7 | 0.56 |

Deaths in Institutions.

Nine hundred and one deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year. Those shown in the following list as having died in the Maternity Hospital are mainly deaths of newly-born infants.

| | Deaths of Burnley Residents. | Deaths of Non- Residents. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| General Hospital | 316 | 252 | 568 |
| Victoria Hospital | 155 | 112 | 267 |
| Bank Hall Maternity Hospital ... | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| Marsden Hospital | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Total .. | 504 | 397 | 901 |
| | <hr/> | | |

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

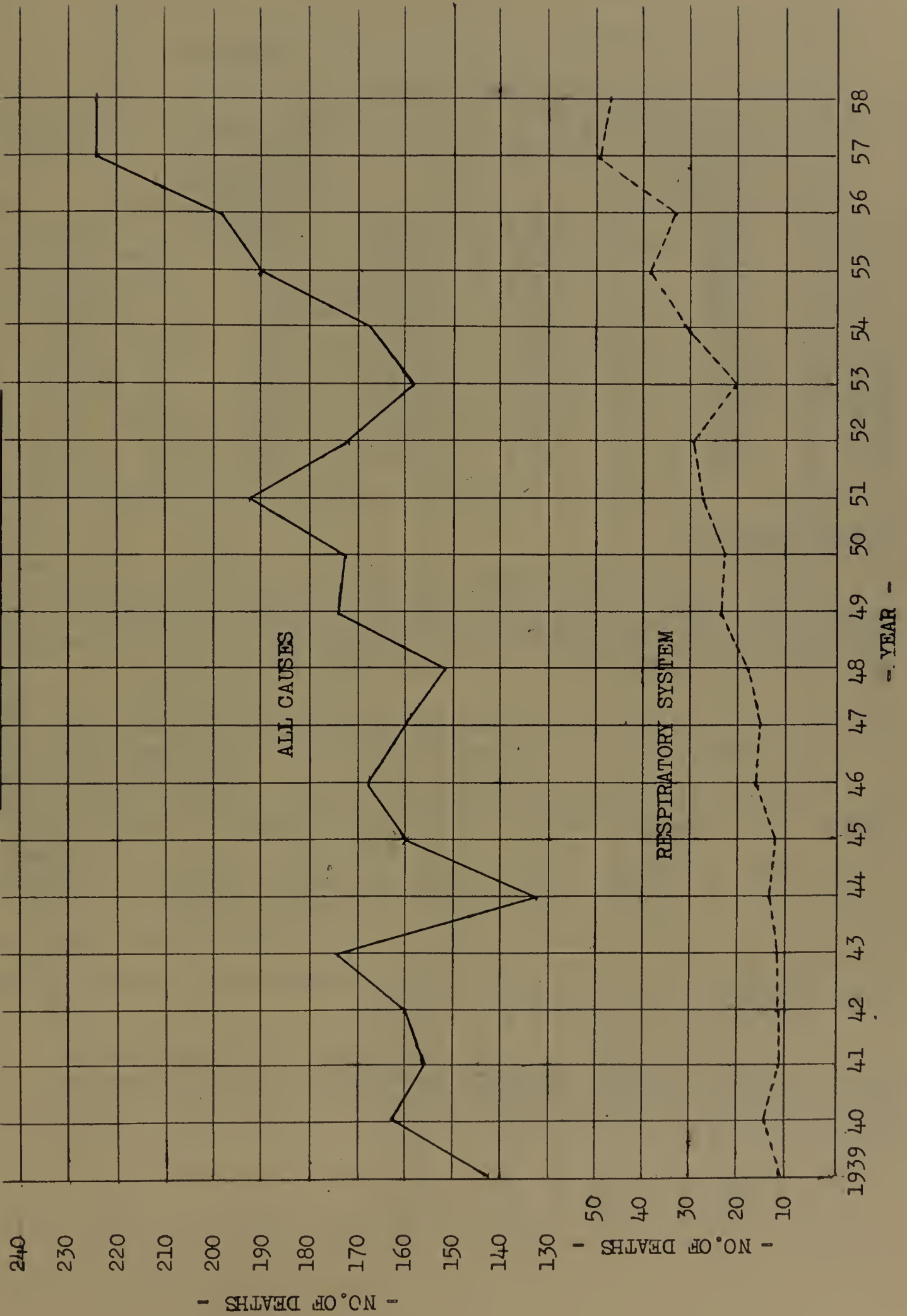
During the year no deaths occurred from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age.

Malignant Neoplasm.

Cancer deaths as a percentage of total deaths

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Average for years 1939 - 43 ... | 12.04% |
| Average for years 1944 - 48 ... | 12.44% |
| Average for years 1949 - 53 ... | 13.50% |
| Average for years 1954 - 58 ... | 15.80% |

DEATHS FROM CANCER -- 1939 - 1958.



The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years:

| Year | No. of Deaths from Cancer | % of Total Deaths | Year | No. of Deaths from Cancer | % of Total Deaths |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1939 | 142 | 10.6 | 1949 | 176 | 13.4 |
| 1940 | 164 | 11.4 | 1950 | 173 | 13.2 |
| 1941 | 156 | 11.7 | 1951 | 193 | 13.3 |
| 1942 | 160 | 13.0 | 1952 | 173 | 14.5 |
| 1943 | 176 | 13.5 | 1953 | 158 | 13.1 |
| 1944 | 132 | 10.9 | 1954 | 169 | 14.0 |
| 1945 | 160 | 12.9 | 1955 | 191 | 14.5 |
| 1946 | 169 | 13.9 | 1956 | 199 | 14.8 |
| 1947 | 160 | 11.8 | 1957 | 224 | 17.8 |
| 1948 | 153 | 12.7 | 1958 | 224 | 17.9 |

Infant Mortality.

Fifty three deaths of infants under one year were registered during 1958. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 36 deaths is obtained, which is the same as the net infant deaths registered in 1957 and 1956.

| Live Births | | Infantile Deaths | | Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births | | |
|-------------|---------|------------------|---------|--|---------|---------------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Both Sexes |
| 657 | 625 | 16 | 20 | 24.3 | 32.0 | 28.08 |

The infant mortality rate (28.08) is higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 22.5.

Twenty nine deaths of infants occurred within four weeks of birth, giving a NEO-NATAL MORTALITY of 22.62 per 1,000 live births. This neo-natal mortality is also higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 16.2.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958.

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR.

| Cause of Death | Age at Death | | | | | | | | Totals | | | Both Sexes | Both Sexes | General Hospital | Victoria Hospital | Bank Hall Hospital | Marsden Hospital | |
|--|--------------|---|----------|---|------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|----|----|------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| | Under 1 day | | 1-7 days | | Over 1 week to 4 weeks | | Over 1 month to 6 months | | Over 6 months to 12 months | | M | | | | | | | F |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 5 | - | | |
| Atelectasis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | | |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| Prematurity | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 | - | 5 | - | | |
| Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - | | |
| Other Congenital Malformations | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | | |
| Haemolytic disease of the newborn | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | | |
| All Other Causes | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | | |
| Totals all causes | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | 36 | 20 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 2 | | |

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the age groups.

26
SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1958 are as follows:-

| | No. of Cases Notified | Case Rate per 1,000 of Population | No. of Deaths | Mortality per 1,000 cases |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 92 | 1.13 | -- | -- |
| Whooping Cough | 10 | 0.12 | -- | -- |
| Diphtheria | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Measles | 74 | 0.91 | -- | -- |
| Dysentery | 11 | 0.13 | -- | -- |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | -- | 0.00 | -- | -- |
| Puerperal Pyrexia.... | 16 | 0.19 | -- | -- |
| Erysipelas | 2 | 0.02 | -- | -- |
| Acute Poliomyelitis.. | 23 | 0.28 | 2 | 86.9 |
| Food Poisoning | 10 | 0.12 | -- | -- |

Ninety two cases of SCARLET FEVER were notified, of which 40 occurred in the first three months of the year. Only 3 cases were removed to hospital.

Only 10 cases of WHOOPING COUGH were notified as compared with 148 in the previous year. Six of these were children under five years of age. Four of the notified cases had been previously vaccinated against whooping cough, but in these the disease was very mild.

Only seventy four cases of MEASLES were notified. The cases were scattered generally throughout the Borough. Forty nine were children under school age. It was not necessary to admit any cases to hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES numbered only 32 during 1958 and these occurred mainly in the second and third quarters of the year. Of these about one third were in the five to nine years age group.

Of the 16 cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 15 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

DYSENTERY notifications numbered 11, of which 7 were children under fifteen years of age. One case occurred in a child attending a nursery school and 3 were children under five years of age who had not commenced to attend school.

One child of school age contracted TYPHOID FEVER from a relative who is a chronic carrier of the infective organism.

Ten cases of FOOD POISONING were notified, seven being single cases. In seven cases the causal organism was identified as *Salmonella Typhimurium*. In the other three cases no infecting agent was found.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS - Twenty three cases of poliomyelitis occurred, twelve being males and eleven females. The paralytic cases included three adults, two children of school age and ten pre-school children. The non-paralytic cases were one adult, six children of school age and one pre-school child.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1958.

| Notifiable Diseases | Total cases notified | At ages - Year | | | | | | | | | | | | Total cases removed to Hospital |
|---|----------------------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Under 1 year | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 - 9 | 10 - 14 | 15 - 24 | 25 - 34 | 35 - 44 | 45 - 64 | 65 and over | |
| Scarlet Fever..... | 92 | - | 3 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 53 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Whooping Cough..... | 10 | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria & Memb.Croup | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 74 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| German Measles | 32 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 1 | - | 9 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Primary Pneumonia | 28 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 12 |
| Acute Influenzal Pneumonia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 11 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 16 |
| Smallpox | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paratyphoid Fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid) | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Tuberculosis of Lungs.. | 71 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 14 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 8 | 13 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 |
| Malaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis ... | 23 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 22 |
| Acute Infectious Encephalomyelitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | 10 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 376 | 15 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 25 | 106 | 19 | 31 | 22 | 16 | 35 | 14 | 73 |

DISINFECTION

| | |
|--|------|
| Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases | 237 |
| Total number of houses disinfected | 74 |
| Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected | 2661 |
| Library books disinfected | 137 |
| Cleansing baths given to verminous persons, scabies cases, etc | 166 |

Vaccination against Smallpox.

In 1958, the 375 infants vaccinated were 29.2 per cent. of those under one year of age. This number added to older children and some adults vaccinated for the first time brought the total primary vaccinations to 523.

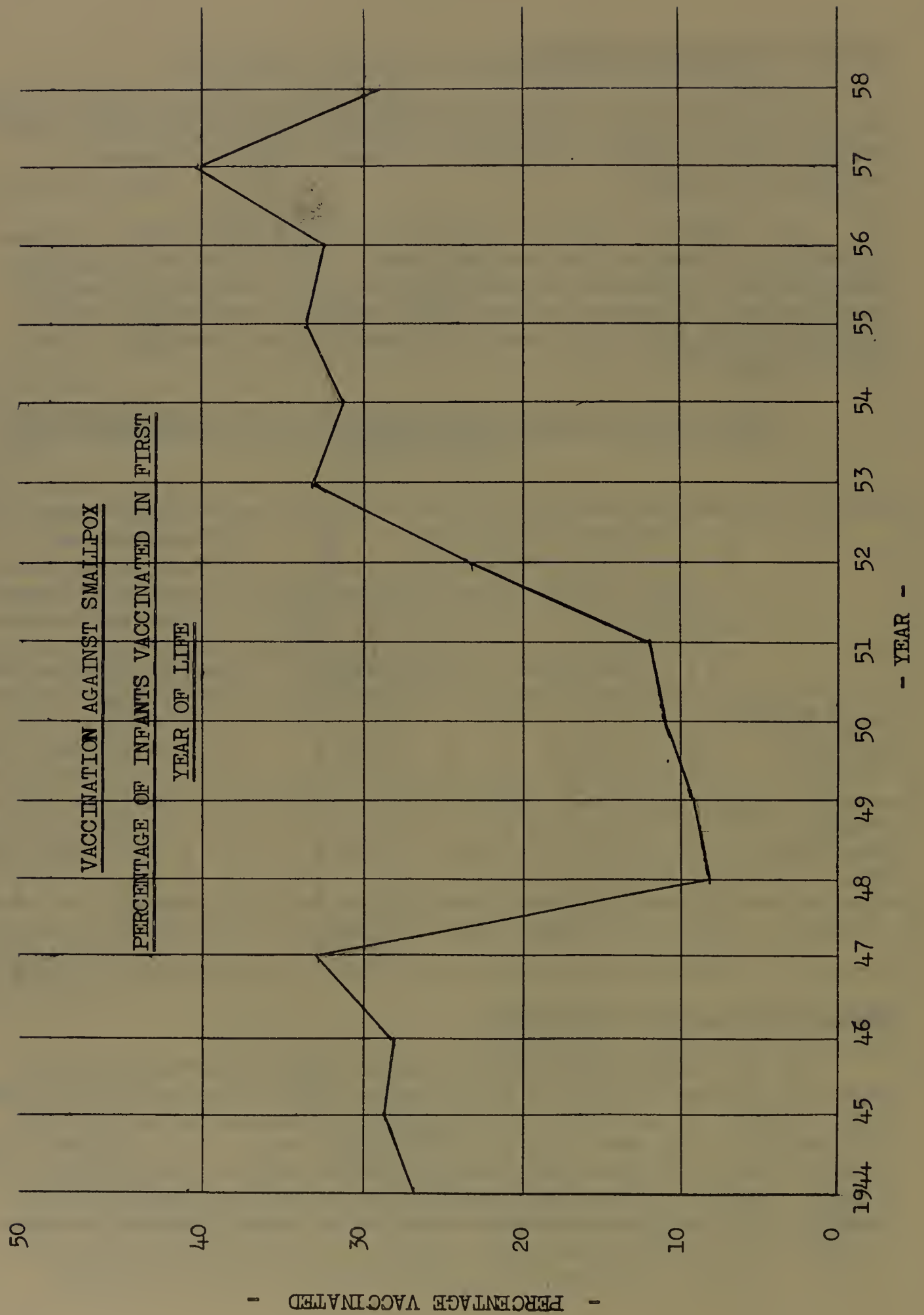
The number of infants vaccinated shows a considerable decrease compared with that of the previous year. This is due to propaganda being mainly directed to vaccinations against poliomyelitis and the unwillingness of parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during the months when poliomyelitis was prevalent. (See Chart on Page 30).

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1958.

| | Primary Vaccinations | | | | | Re-vaccinations | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|
| | Ages at Date of Vaccination | | | | | Ages at Date of Re-Vaccn. | | | | |
| | Under 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15 and over | Total | Under 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15 and over | Total |
| Local Health Authority Clinics | 256 | 39 | 6 | 6 | 307 | - | 2 | 4 | 18 | 24 |
| Medical Practitioners | 119 | 33 | 19 | 45 | 216 | - | 4 | 9 | 61 | 74 |
| TOTALS | 375 | 72 | 25 | 51 | 523 | - | 6 | 13 | 79 | 98 |

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Of the 1264 children born in 1957, only 723 (or 57.2%) were immunised against diphtheria by the end of 1958. The number of children under 15 years of age who received primary immunisation in 1958 was 1079, which is 212 more than in the previous year. It is important that re-inforcing or "booster" injections should be given to those who were already immunised a few years previously, in order to maintain full immunity; 499 children received these re-inforcing injections which figure is 36 per cent. less than in 1957.



In order to estimate the effective immunity against diphtheria of the child population, the numbers considered to be still immune following primary injections in recent years and those whose immunity has been maintained by re-inforcing injections are only taken into consideration. Thus, although at some time in their lives 56.8% of the children under five years of age and 73.9% of those aged 5 to 14 years were given injections, the effective immunity index is only 42.7%.

Diphtheria has not been prevalent in the Borough for over 10 years, due to the effectiveness of immunisation as a check to its occurrence. However, to ensure that the disease shall not again become prevalent, it is essential that a high percentage of the child population should continue to be protected. An effective immunity of only 42% of the children is not sufficient as a safeguard and, therefore, it is most important that parents should be made aware of the desirability of all children having primary and re-inforcing injections at the appropriate ages.

The following are the percentages of children who had a satisfactory degree of immunity at 31st December, 1958.

| <u>Age Group</u> | | | <u>Immunity Index</u> |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| Under 1 year | ... | ... | 31.1% |
| 1 - 4 years inclusive | ... | ... | 63.7% |
| 5 - 14 years inclusive | ... | ... | 35.8% |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total under 15 years | ... | ... | 42.7% |
| <hr/> | | | |

Vaccination against whooping cough.

The scheme for protective inoculation against whooping cough has been in operation for five years. During 1958, 1033 children were given primary vaccinations and 53, who were vaccinated earlier in life, were given re-inforcing injections. Since the official inauguration of the scheme, 4073 primary whooping cough vaccinations and 199 re-inforcing injections have been given. The accompanying table shows the numbers vaccinated at the local authority clinics and by general medical practitioners. The majority of these inoculations were given in combination with inoculations against diphtheria.

Return showing number of Immunisations and Re-inforcements
during 1958.

| | L.A. Clinics | Medical Practitioners | Total |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|-------|
| <u>Diphtheria Immunisation only:</u> | | | |
| Primary ... Under 1 ... | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 - 4 | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| 5 - 14 | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| Booster ... 1 - 4 | 42 | 12 | 54 |
| 5 - 14 | 356 | 36 | 392 |
| <u>Combined Injection - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough:</u> | | | |
| Primary ... Under 1 | 670 | 182 | 852 |
| 1 - 4 | 101 | 63 | 164 |
| 5 - 14 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Booster ... 1 - 4 | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| 5 - 14 | 5 | 21 | 26 |
| <u>Whooping Cough only:</u> | | | |
| Primary ... Under 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 - 4 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 5 - 14 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Booster ... 5 - 14 | - | - | - |
| Total immunised against Diphtheria | 1227 | 351 | 1578 |
| Total immunised against Whooping Cough | 800 | 286 | 1086 |

Diphtheria Immunisation - Children Immunised

Year of Immunisation

| Year Born | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | Totals | Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1958 = 3,350 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|---|
| 1958 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 389 | 389 | Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1958 = 3,350 |
| 1957 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 168 | 555 | 723 | |
| 1956 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 183 | 541 | 50 | 774 | |
| 1955 | | | | | | | | | | | | 155 | 475 | 67 | 18 | 715 | |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | 128 | 498 | 77 | 21 | 25 | 749 | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | 56 | 564 | 65 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 732 | Total immunised aged 5 - 9 years on 31st December, 1958 = 4,070 |
| 1952 | | | | | | | | | 75 | 504 | 82 | 30 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 736 | |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | 58 | 618 | 78 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 815 | |
| 1950 | | | | | | | 33 | 611 | 150 | 38 | 21 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 892 | |
| 1949 | | | | | | 67 | 607 | 92 | 62 | 25 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 895 | |
| 1948 | | | | | 83 | 730 | 92 | 14 | 41 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1024 | Total immunised aged 10 - 14 years on 31st December, 1958 = 4,869 |
| 1947 | | | | 19 | 929 | 155 | 23 | 14 | 29 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 1222 | |
| 1946 | | | 1 | 667 | 223 | 54 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 1040 | |
| 1945 | | | 450 | 161 | 48 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 739 | |
| 1944 | | 443 | 245 | 47 | 27 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 7 | - | - | 844 | |

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The inauguration in 1956 of the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis and its development during the first two years were described fully in my report for 1957 (Page 37). During 1958, supplies of British made vaccine and imports of vaccine from Canada and the United States of America became more plentiful and a considerable extension of the service was possible. Although in the early months of 1958 the response to appeals to have children protected was reasonably good, the requests for vaccination increased rapidly when 23 cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough between July and September.

The total number of children registered by the end of 1958 (namely 13,000) was 75% of the total children in the Borough eligible for vaccination. By early in 1959 it has increased to over 80%.

With the more plentiful supplies of vaccine, vaccination was given to greater numbers of children in the older age groups, expectant mothers and other selected groups of persons who were liable to come in contact with the infection.

In the early months of 1959, it was possible to offer vaccination to all persons up to the age of 26 years.

The figures of poliomyelitis vaccinations since the inception of the scheme until the 31st December, 1958 are as follows:-

| Year | No. of children registered | Number vaccinated | | Total |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | In Local Authority Clinics | By general medical practitioners | |
| 1956) | 3553 | 224 | - | 224 |
| 1957) | | 1815 | 180 | 1995 |
| 1958 | 9447 | 6744 | 669 | 7413 |
| | | | | <u>9632 *</u> |

* This number includes expectant mothers and other adults in selected groups.

The number of children registered but not vaccinated at the end of the year was 3025. A further 608 received a first injection only.

SECTION IVTUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1958 was 76. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:-

| Age Periods: | | New Cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Totals | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| | | 0- | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | | 75- |
| Respir- atory | M | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 50 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 21 |
| Non- Respir- atory | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |

In addition to the primary notifications, one case was notified posthumously, one case was discovered after death through the local registrars' death returns and twenty one were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 99 of which 91 were respiratory and 8 non-respiratory. This is 12 more than the number ascertained in 1957.

The number of Burnley patients on the Notification Register at the end of 1958 were: Respiratory 548: Non-Respiratory 71 - Total 619.

The trend of tuberculosis during the last twenty years is shown in the accompanying chart. Improved methods of diagnosis enable more cases to be detected in the early stages of the disease, and treatment by modern drugs enables many more patients to be cured or have the disease arrested and thus lead an active and rewarding life. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis have decreased dramatically during the last ten years, and today the death rate is only about one per 1,000 of the population compared with four per 1,000 ten years ago.

Deaths

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

| Age Periods: | | Deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Totals |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| | | 0- | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75- | |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Tuberculosis of Nervous System | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis of Other Systems | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Diseases other than Tuberculosis | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 |

Of the nine persons who died from respiratory tuberculosis during 1958, one died within twelve months after notification, and six lived for more than three years after notification. Two cases were not notified until after death occurred.

The average age at death of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 59 years. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.08 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.02.

After-Care and Prevention.

Visits by Health Visitors -

| | |
|--|--------|
| To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations ... | 89 |
| To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes ... | 1832 |
| Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints) ... | 19,250 |
| Paper Handkerchiefs issued ... | 16,300 |
| Bottles of Disinfectant supplied ... | 163 |

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Vaccination against tuberculosis of school children aged thirteen years was commenced in 1954. The numbers of children tested and vaccinated each year since the inauguration of the scheme is as follows:-

| | | <u>Tested.</u> | <u>Vaccinated.</u> |
|------|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| 1954 | ... | 568 | 421 |
| 1955 | ... | 491 | 391 |
| 1956 | ... | 588 | 465 |
| 1957 | ... | 707 | 582 |
| 1958 | ... | 616 | 491 |

Further details of these are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

In addition, vaccination of infants born to tuberculous mothers, and of close contacts of tuberculous persons, which was performed by the chest physicians as part of the service for prevention of illness under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, resulted in 72 children under 15 years of age and six persons over that age being vaccinated.

The total given B.C.G. vaccination in 1958 was 569.

Of the 78 contacts vaccinated in the year under review, 34 were children of tuberculous parents, 7 were brothers or sisters of patients, and the remainder lived in close contact with tuberculous relatives or friends.

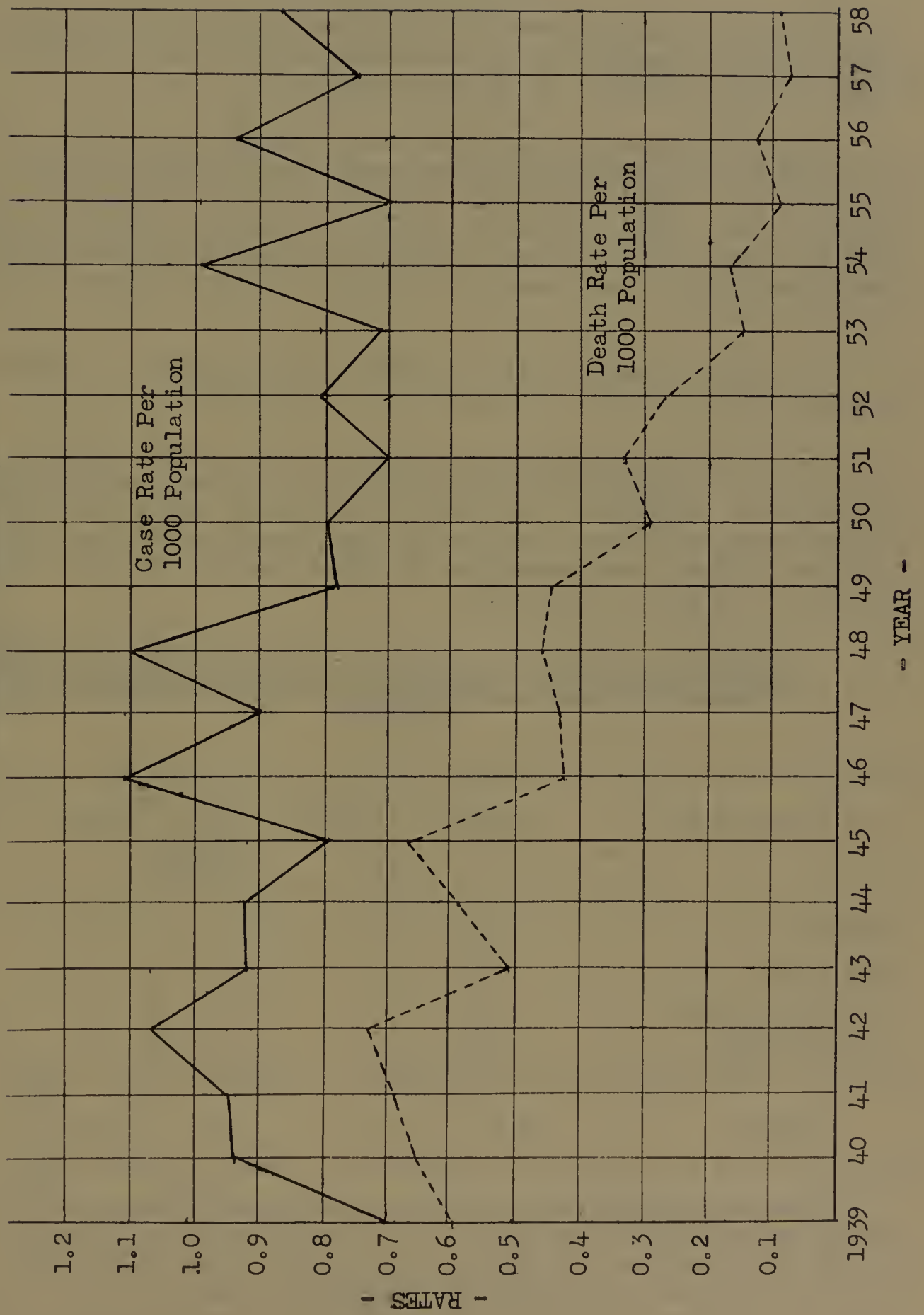
B.C.G. VACCINATION.RETURN FOR 1958.

| Age | CONTACTS | | | | | | | | 13 year old group of School Children | Total |
|---------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|-----|-------|----------------|---|-------|
| | Under 1 year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15 and over | | |
| No.vaccinated | 25 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 491 | 569 |

Since the commencement of B.C.G.vaccination in the Borough in 1954, two thousand nine hundred and twenty seven persons, apart from hospital nurses, have been vaccinated.

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PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS



SECTION V.VENEREAL DISEASES

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1958 supplied by the Consulting Venereologist for the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Victoria Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment or observation at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1958 was 440 (Syphilis 163; Gonorrhoea 70; Other conditions 207), the total attendances which were made being 1971. At the beginning of the year, 201 patients were under treatment; 239 patients attended for the first time, including 6 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the Services.

Of the new patients, 70 (or 29%) were diagnosed as suffering from syphilis (21 cases) and gonorrhoea (49 cases).

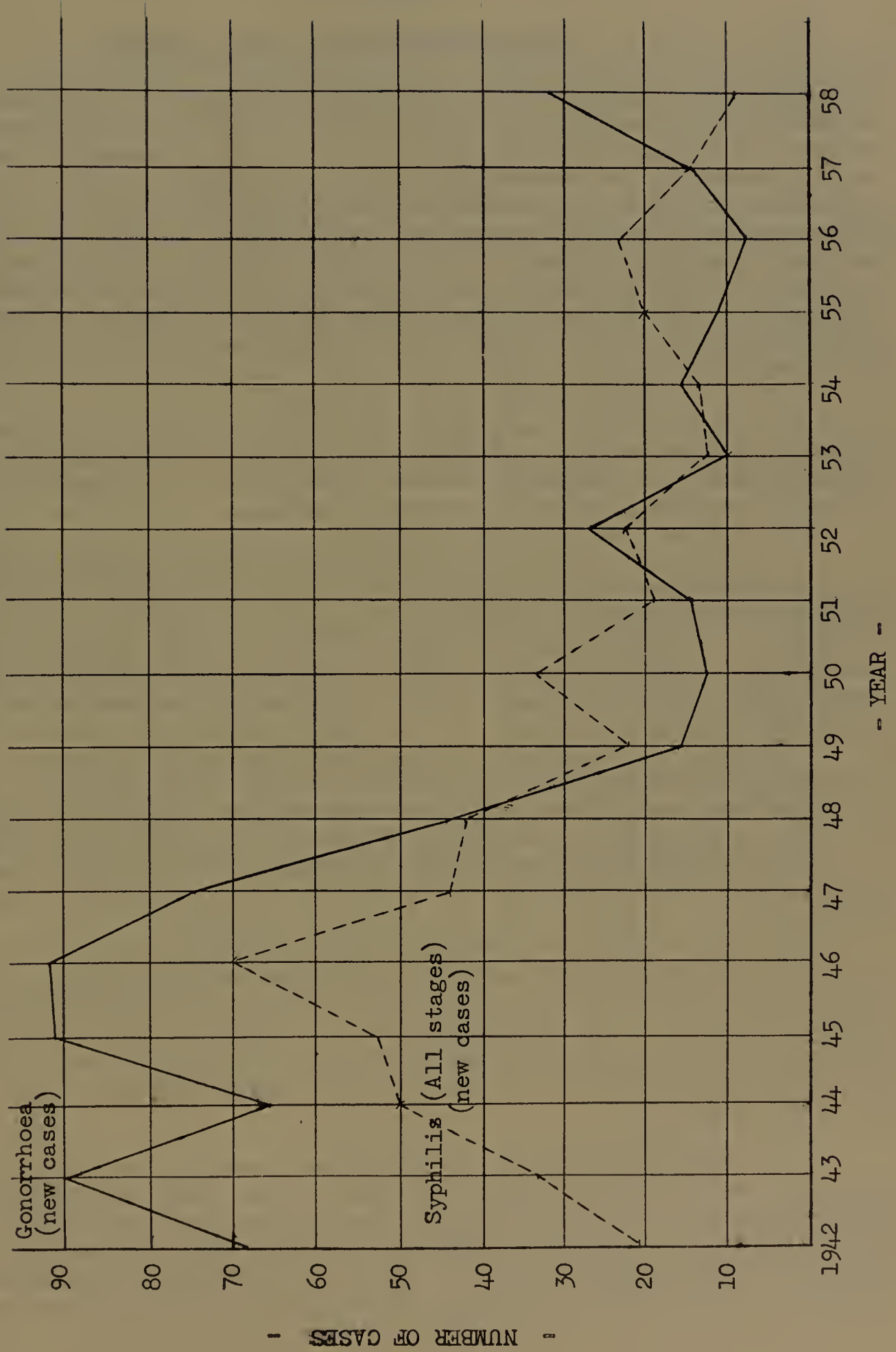
One hundred and twenty one of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 9 suffered from syphilis, 32 from gonorrhoea and 80 from other conditions. In none of the Burnley cases was primary syphilis diagnosed, the others being mostly persons with syphilis in its later nervous, cardiovascular or latent stages. No child showed evidence of congenital syphilis.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1958, according to areas in which patients resided

| No. of new cases | Burnley | Lancs. County | West Riding County | Others | Total |
|--|---------|---------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Syphilis | 9 | 12 | - | - | 21 |
| Gonorrhoea | 32 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 49 |
| Conditions other than Venereal ... | 80 | 66 | 9 | 8 | 163 |
| .. TOTALS ... | 121 | 92 | 10 | 10 | 233 |

The accompanying chart shows the reduction in syphilis and gonorrhoea during the last ten years. It will be noted, however, that in 1958 there was some increase in gonorrhoea. This increased incidence has been experienced generally throughout the country, and it is considered by some authorities to be due to the causal organism of gonorrhoea becoming resistant to drugs which until recently have been very successful in the treatment of this disease.

VENEREAL DISEASES - BURNLEY RESIDENTS
(treated in Hospital Clinic)



SECTION VI.CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

An additional Infant Welfare Centre, to serve the northern part of the town was opened in January, 1958, making in all eight sessions weekly. On Monday afternoons sessions are held in Gannow and Bank Hall Hospital clinics; on Tuesdays in Colne Road Methodist Church Hall; on Wednesdays in Mount Pleasant and Queensgate Church Halls; on Thursdays in Gannow Clinic and Florence Street Mission Hall, and on Fridays in Bank Hall Hospital Clinic. It has not yet been possible to obtain suitable premises for use as infant welfare centres to serve the newer housing estates. It is desirable that additional centres be established in the vicinity of Brunshaw and Turf Moor Estates and Rosehill and Bleak House Estates.

All the treatment and specialist clinics for school children, e.g. minor ailments, eye, ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic and physiotherapy and orthoptic treatment continue to be available for children referred from infant welfare centres.

Twenty four children referred from the infant welfare centres made 157 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments. Particulars of those who attended the specialist clinics are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report. Twenty three pre-school children, making 233 attendances, were referred from the infant welfare centres and nurseries for artificial sunlight treatment.

The infants born during 1958 who attended infant welfare centres are equivalent to 58.5% of the live births notified during the year.

67.2% of the attendances at the infant welfare clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 17,584 which are 1346 more than in the previous year.

The health visitors made 14,568 routine infant visits, of which 5,706 were to children under one year of age and 8,862 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 489 ante-natal visits, 237 visits to cases of infectious disease, 704 visits to the aged and 347 visits to lying-in mothers discharged early from the Maternity Hospital.

The shortage of health visitors experienced in previous years has continued and at no time during the year was the staff at full strength. Of the fifteen on the establishment, four are engaged on school health duties and one is wholly on tuberculosis after-care. At the end of 1958, instead of ten health visitors for duties in connection with mother and child care, infant welfare clinic duties, after-care of illness generally,

and the supervision and care of the aged and infirm, only eight were on the establishment. Consequently, the staff available was only 80% of that required to give a reasonably effective service. The establishment also includes two student health visitors, but only one student was undergoing training.

In my report for 1957, I commented on the desirability of combining the duties of the health visitors, so that each would undertake the supervision of the child from birth, through infancy and school life and the older members of each family, where necessary, in her area. Owing to the shortage of staff, which has been experienced for many years, and the fact that three nurses employed on school health work, not being qualified health visitors, are unable to undertake other child welfare work, it has not been possible to combine duties. It is doubtful if the recent increase in salary scales will induce more nurses to undertake the advanced training required of health visitors. Health Visitors appear to be attracted to county districts where duties are generally less onerous and less exhausting than in heavily built up boroughs. Substantial bonuses should be applicable generally for health visitors working in industrial areas.

Dried Milk and Vitamin Supplement for Children and Expectant Mothers.

The scheme for the sale and distribution of welfare foods continued to work smoothly and efficiently during the year. Sales have decreased quite appreciably, particularly from the main distribution centre. National dried milk sales fell by 11,728 tins, probably because the cost now is near to that of the more publicised proprietary foods. Cod Liver Oil distribution fell by 2,848 bottles, and the sales of Orange Juice shows a reduction of 25,871 principally due to the Minister's restriction of sales to children up to the age of 2 years only.

The sales of Vitamin A and D tablets show only a very small reduction, 4798 packets being sold in 1958 as against 4957 in 1957.

The amounts sold and distributed from 1st January to 31st December, 1958 were:-

| Distribution Centre | National Dried Milk (Tins) | Cod Liver Oil (Bottles) | Vitamin A & D Tablets (Packets) | Orange Juice (Bottles) |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 18 Nicholas Street Burnley | 23,877 | 4,143 | 3,880 | 31,987 |
| Infant Welfare Centres | 5,034 | 1,702 | 918 | 11,069 |
| Combined Total Issues | 28,911 | 5,845 | 4,798 | 43,056 |
| Issues to: Institutions, Nursery Schools, Day Nurseries, and Classes. | 12 | - | - | 468 |

In addition to the above 309 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and iron preparations and other vitamin products were supplied by the local health authority.

Births.

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1300. (One thousand two hundred and sixty two live births and 38 still births). This is 9 more than in the previous year.

The 1300 live and still births were notified by the following:-

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Midwives | ... | ... | ... | 511 |
| Doctors | ... | ... | ... | - |
| Maternity and General Hospitals | .. | | | 789 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 1300 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made showed that of the 1480 confinements which occurred in the Borough -

None were attended by a doctor only.
 71 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
 429 were attended by midwives only.
 980 occurred in the local Hospitals.

Although 429 confinements were attended by midwives only, 177 of these women had engaged medical practitioners for their confinements, but the practitioners were not present at the births.

Of the 1,178 births notified from Hospitals, 387 were in respect of mothers who reside beyond the Borough.

Stillbirths.

Thirty eight stillbirths (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1958 as compared with forty-six in 1957. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the stillbirths.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----|
| Ante-partum Haemorrhage |) | 7 |
| Accidental Haemorrhage |) | |
| Toxaemia of pregnancy | | 3 |
| Pressure on the cord | | 6 |
| Malpresentations (Dystocia) | | 3 |
| Malformation of foetus | | 5 |
| Erythroblastosis foetalis | | 2 |
| Foetal Anoxia | | 4 |
| Intra cranial haemorrhage | | 5 |
| Intra uterine death | | 2 |
| Marked anaemia of mother | | 1 |
| | | — |
| | | 38 |
| | | — |

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during 1958.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during 1958.

Care of Premature Infants.

Ninety-five Burnley babies, representing 7.5% of the total born alive during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the health visitors, immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

Of these 95 premature infants, 20 were born at home and 75 in hospital. The 20 infants born prematurely at home represents 3.9% of the total domiciliary live births, whilst 75 born in hospital are equivalent to 9.9% of the live births in hospitals. This higher rate in hospital births is due to the fact that expectant mothers in whom difficulties or complications are present or anticipated are advised to enter hospital for their confinements. Of the 20 infants born at home, 8 were transferred to hospital for special care and five survived beyond 28 days. The 12 who were nursed at home all survived beyond 28 days. Of the 75 born in hospital, 59 survived beyond 28 days.

The equipment maintained to provide for the needs of babies born prematurely at home was loaned to households where suitable provision was not available.

Although no special unit is available at any local hospital for the reception of babies born prematurely in their own homes, no difficulty has been experienced in having infants and their mothers admitted to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital when necessary.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help continues to undertake, through their social worker, after-care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, on behalf of the Local Authority. Twenty five new cases were investigated. In 15 instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers, one child was stillborn and 4 babies were placed for adoption. Two of the expectant mothers left the town and at the end of the year 3 children were unborn. Six mothers were advised and assisted in connection with affiliation orders and two mothers intended to marry putative fathers.

In 17 instances no information about putative fathers was given. Three of the twenty-five mothers were married women.

Arrangements were made through the House of Help for 14 of the expectant mothers to be admitted to moral welfare homes. The Local Authority contributed towards the cost of maintenance in respect of nine of these mothers.

Maternal Mortality.

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1958.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Sixteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, 15 were notified from Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, and one was a domiciliary confinement.

Day Nurseries.

No alteration has been made in the accommodation provided in the two day nurseries administered by the Local Health Authority. The average daily attendances throughout the year were 38 at Bank Hall Nursery (54 places) and 20 at Hargher Clough Nursery (26 places). In Bank Hall Nursery the majority of children were under three years of age, and in Hargher Clough Nursery under two years of age. Children between three and five years of age are accommodated in the Education Authority's ten nursery schools and six nursery classes. The total number on the rolls of these schools and classes at the end of the year was 503.

Regular medical supervision of all nursery children is undertaken.

Bank Hall Nursery, in conjunction with the Education Committee's nursery schools, continues to be a training nursery for students studying for examinations of the National Nursery Examination Board.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for children of their employees.

During the year two child minders were registered and 10 children were cared for.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:--

| CENTRE | No. of Sessions | No. of First Attendances of Children under 1 year of age | No. of Children who attended born in | | | Total No. of Children who attended | No. of Attendances of children who were | | | Total No. of Attendances | Average Attendance per Session | No. of Doctor's Consultations | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|------|---------|------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | 1958 | 1957 | 1953-56 | | under 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 5 years | | | Under 1 year | 1 - 5 years |
| GANNON | 99 | 208 | 173 | 142 | 241 | 556 | 3267 | 593 | 1102 | 4962 | 50 | 1003 | 256 |
| COLNE ROAD | 52 | 96 | 94 | 88 | 128 | 310 | 1648 | 670 | 656 | 2974 | 57 | 541 | 201 |
| MT. PLEASANT | 53 | 150 | 139 | 121 | 99 | 359 | 2012 | 198 | 325 | 2535 | 48 | 586 | 87 |
| FLORENCE STREET | 50 | 130 | 115 | 93 | 111 | 319 | 1796 | 287 | 410 | 2493 | 50 | 562 | 131 |
| BANK HALL | 99 | 162 | 146 | 137 | 116 | 399 | 2119 | 296 | 314 | 2729 | 27 | 819 | 169 |
| QUEENSGATE | 53 | 87 | 84 | 52 | 66 | 202 | 1619 | 100 | 172 | 1891 | 36 | 412 | 44 |
| TOTALS | 406 | 833 | 751 | 633 | 761 | 2145 | 12461 | 2144 | 2979 | 17584 | 268 | 3923 | 888 |

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1958.MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| Visits to newly born infants | ... | ... | 1264 |
| Re-visits 1st year | ... | ... | 4442 |
| 2nd year | ... | ... | 2623 |
| 3rd year | ... | ... | 2396 |
| 4th year | ... | ... | 1850 |
| 5th year | ... | ... | 1993 .. 14,568 |

Visits in connection with:-

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|------|
| Infectious diseases | ... | ... | .... | 237 |
| Still-births and infant deaths |  | ... | .... | 63 |
| Burns and scalds | ... | ... | .... | 1 |
| After-Care ... Care of the Aged |  | ... | .... | 704 |
| Other after-care and convalescent cases | | | | 77 |
| Enquiries re Nursery children |  | ... | .... | 244 |
| Midwives supervision | ... | ... | .... | 188 |
| Ante-Natal cases (211 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital) | ... | ... | .... | 489 |
| Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital | ... | ... | .... | 347 |
| Others (including accidents in the home) |  |  | .... | 234 |
| Ineffective visits | ... | ... | .... | 1835 |
| Number of sessions at Infant Welfare Centres |  |  | .... | 406 |
| Number of attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors.. | | | | 914 |
| Number of attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors | ... | ... | .... | 12 |
| Number of Sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day - 109: Evening - 49) | ... | ... | .... | 158 |

Visits to Tuberculosis cases:-

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------|------|
| Ineffective visits | ... | ... | .... | 297 |
| Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations | | 88 | | |
| For After-Care purposes | ... | ... | 2318 | 2406 |
| Patients attendances at Chest Clinic | ... |  | .... | 4378 |

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

| | | |
|---|------|--------|
| Number of days on which the School Clinic was open | .... | 305 |
| Number of attendances at Clinic | ... | 29,051 |
| Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children | .... | 6,656 |
| Number of surveys of Schools for Cleanliness Inspection | | 127 |
| Number of pupils examined at Cleanliness Inspection | .... | 37,987 |

SECTION VIIMIDWIFERY SERVICEMidwives' Act.

Twenty six midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1958.

They were employed as follows:-

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| In the Maternity Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives | ... | | ... | 8 |
| In private practice as Maternity Nurses | ... | | ... | 2 |

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Difficulty continues to be experienced in recruiting sufficient midwives for the domiciliary service. Although the establishment of midwives is ten, only eight were employed during the greater part of the year.

Two midwives in private practice notified their intention to practise. One attended only one birth in the Borough. The other did not attend any cases in the Borough during 1958.

One hundred and eighty eight visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

A total of 1480 confinements occurred in the Borough, including women who came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 980 took place in hospitals, 499 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority on domiciliary midwifery (429 as midwives and 71 as maternity nurses); one by a midwife in private practice.

In 1957 domiciliary confinements were 39% of the total. In 1958 the percentage was 34. The ample provision in the Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Homes in the area of the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee is sufficient, not only for those mothers who require to be admitted for clinical and social reasons, but also for many normal cases which could be confined satisfactorily in their own homes.

During the year, 554 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Sixty seven records of sending for medical aid under Rule E.12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 55 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 12 of conditions in the new born infants.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was summoned on one occasion during the year to assist when complications in a confinement arose. Post partum haemorrhage was dealt with, and the patient was thereafter removed to the Maternity Hospital.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.

At present all general practitioners in the town, with two exceptions, have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act and have been included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

Practically all Burnley expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

The arrangements in operation for complete clinical care and supervision of expectant mothers, for the selection of maternity cases for admission to hospital and the availability of an emergency obstetric unit were outlined fully on pages 58 to 60 of my report for the year 1957, to which reference should be made for details. No major alterations in these schemes were made during 1958.

The Home Help service is also available to any mother who requires it during pregnancy or the puerperium.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

| No. of Sessions held per month | | No. of women in Attendance | | Total No. of Attendances during the year | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Medical Officer's Sessions | Sessions held by Midwives only | No. of women who attended during the year | No. of New Cases | Medical Officer's Sessions | Sessions held by Midwives only |
| 8 | 4 | 797 | 623 | 2731 | 296 |

Attendances at Clinic for investigation of Rh.factor and
Wassermann reaction of the blood of expectant mothers

| No.of Sessions held per month | No.of attendances | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Mothers | | Fathers | Babies | Total |
| | Primary | Subsequent | | | |
| 3 | 504 | 126 | 44 | Nil | 674 |

Fourteen women attended the clinic specifically for a post-natal examination by the Clinic Medical Officer, but all women are visited for post-natal purposes by the midwives and practically all are given a post-natal examination by their own general practitioners.

Figures supplied by the staff of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic show that 1181 first attendances and 8491 subsequent attendances were made there by women for ante-natal examinations and 943 for post-natal examinations. These figures, however, include women from the whole of the area covered by the Burnley group of hospitals. Separate figures for Burnley residents are not available.

SECTION VIIIDENTAL SERVICEReport of Senior Dental Officer.

Six hundred and sixteen Burnley expectant mothers were referred to the Dental Clinic from the Local Health Authority and Bank Hall Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics. This is equivalent to forty seven per cent. of the registered Burnley births in 1958. In addition twenty nursing mothers were referred.

Of these 616 patients, only 370 attended for dental inspection. Of the 370, 107 (29%) were found to be dentally fit, and 263 (71%) were in need of treatment. These 263 were given the option of attending their private practitioner for treatment, or receiving treatment under the Authority's scheme. One hundred and seventy eight (68%) accepted treatment at the Clinic, and 85 (32%) decided to have treatment privately, or were indifferent. When notified for treatment, twenty eight failed to keep their appointments, thirty eight attended for part treatment and then failed to attend for completion, and one hundred and nineteen, together with the 14 carried over from 1957, had their treatment carried out. Thirteen were awaiting an appointment at the end of the year.

Artificial dentures were provided for thirty one patients, forty seven dentures being fitted. Five dentures were repaired.

In addition to the treatment figures shown in the tables, twenty five dressings and fifteen local anaesthetics were given for maternity and child welfare patients.

Nineteen children referred from infant welfare clinics attended the dental clinic. Children under five who attend nursery or infant schools are inspected during routine dental inspections.

Sixty four sessions were held during the year.

The number of mothers referred to the Dental Clinic was less than in the previous year, and again many mothers who were asked to attend failed to do so. Of those who were sufficiently aware of the desirability of having healthy teeth during their pregnancies and nursing periods and co-operated to that end, less than one third had sound teeth. Unfortunately, as the statistics show, some of the others did not appreciate the importance of completing treatment. While many mothers had varying degrees of dental caries, few cases of real sepsis were found. Although the health visitors followed up all cases which failed to keep appointments, the response was disappointing.

It is important to impress upon expectant and nursing mothers the need of a good balanced diet and oral hygiene, as they in turn can instil into their offspring the discipline of oral cleanliness. To this the staffs of the Local Health Authority and Hospital clinics have contributed in no small measure.

Generally, the scheme has followed the same pattern as in former years, the only disturbing fact being that so many mothers do not take the opportunity of having their teeth inspected.

Numbers provided with dental treatment.

| | Examined | Needing Treatment | Treated | Made dentally fit |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 370 | 263 | 171 | 133 |
| Children under 5 years of age | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |

Forms of dental treatment provided.

| | Scalings and Gum Treatment | Fillings | Silver Nitrate Treatment | Crowns or Inlays | Extractions | General Anaesthetics | Dentures provided | | Radiographs |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | Full Upper or Lower | Partial Upper or Lower | |
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 143 | 150 | - | - | 400 | 91 | 28 | 19 | - |
| Children under 5 years of age | - | - | - | - | 29 | 19 | - | - | - |

SECTION IXDOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Seven hundred and nineteen households were assisted during the year. Of the persons assisted, 91.7% were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 2.9% were persons suffering from other illnesses, 3.9% were maternity cases and 1.5% were tuberculous persons.

In order to effect better supervision of the service, an assistant organiser was appointed and took up duty in January, 1959. It is now possible for more frequent visits to be made, not only to supervise the work undertaken by the Home Helps, but also to those persons who have been receiving domestic assistance for lengthy periods, to determine whether the amount of help being given is still required or can be reduced. This is necessary because of the increasing number of requests for help and the fact that some of the least urgent cases have to wait considerable periods before being assisted.

Elderly senile and chronic sick and infirm persons, particularly those living alone, continue to present the major problem, as they require help for long periods. Relatively few cases of acute illness request assistance, as they can generally obtain help of short duration from relatives.

The number of households to which help was given is 35 more than in 1957.

Night attendants were provided for 26 households where old people living alone could not be left unattended pending their admission to hospital, or until more permanent arrangements could be made, or where it was necessary to give relatives an occasional rest from the strain of disturbed nights.

The Domestic Help Organiser and her Assistant supervise the Helps, investigate the needs and circumstances of applicants for assistance and recruit the personnel.

The total cost of the Service for the year ended 31st March, 1959 (excluding grant) was £21,279. Of this amount £20,992 was in respect of wages of the staff. Income from charges made for the service was £1,198. The net expenditure (excluding grant) was, therefore, £20,081.

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st
December, 1958

Whole-time 47
Part-time 20

Extent of Domestic Help given:-

| Type of Case | Remain- ing 1st Jan. | New Cases | Total cases attended | | Cases completed | | Cases remaining on books at 31.12.58. | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | No. | Percen- tage | No. | Percen- tage | No. | Percen- tage |
| Maternity | 1 | 27 | 28 | 3.9 | 28 | 11.0 | - | - |
| Tuberculosis | 9 | 2 | 11 | 1.5 | 6 | 2.4 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Illness of housewife | 5 | 16 | 21 | 2.9 | 14 | 5.4 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Chronic sick | 118 | 35 | 153 | 21.3 | 56 | 22.0 | 97 | 20.9 |
| Aged & Infirm | 349 | 157 | 506 | 70.4 | 151 | 59.2 | 355 | 76.5 |
| | 482 | 237 | 719 | 100.0 | 255 | 100.0 | 464 | 100.0 |

Night Attendance.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| No. of part-time Attendants | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Cases assisted during 1958 | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| No. of nights' service given | ... | ... | ... | 257 |
| No. of visits by the Organiser to homes of patients in connection with the Domestic Help and Night Attendance Services, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 1300 |

"Meals on Wheels" Service.

The "Meals on Wheels" service is provided from the funds of the Burnley and District Sick Poor Fund and the local health authority makes a contribution towards the cost of the service.

The administration of the meals scheme is undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Department on behalf of the trustees of the Fund.

Practically all the recipients were elderly persons, who because of enfeeblement, were unable to prepare mid-day meals for themselves and had no relatives available to do so for them.

Two course mid-day meals are provided on five days each week. The recipients receive dinners on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of one week and Tuesday and Thursday of the alternate week. The meals are supplied by the Education Committee's School Meals Service. They are transported in motor vehicles fitted with hot ovens, and each recipient's meal is delivered in an individual two-compartment container. The local W.V.S. assist in the distribution of the meals. Each meal costs at present 1/7d. and the recipients are expected to pay 9d. for it. Arrangements were made for the recipients to receive a special Christmas dinner free of charge.

During 1958 approximately 50 meals were supplied daily. A total of 12497 meals were provided at a cost of £938.7s.5d. The income received from the recipients was £460.7s.3d.

Until April 1958, only one van was available for the distribution of these meals. Thereafter a second van, provided from funds raised locally by the W.V.S. enabled about ten additional meals to be provided daily and shortened the time taken in delivery.

SECTION XHOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing Service continues to be understaffed, owing to difficulty in recruiting sufficient nurses. Apart from a few whole-time fully trained nurses, married nurses able to give only part-time service and state enrolled assistant nurses have, of necessity, to be employed. It is satisfactory, therefore, that despite staffing difficulties, the number of patients nursed and the total nursing visits made fall only slightly short of the numbers in the previous year.

At the end of 1958 the staff consisted of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent; three whole-time and four part-time State-registered nurses; six whole-time and one part-time Enrolled Assistant Nurses. Two of the Enrolled Assistant Nurses are men who nurse male patients wherever the services of a male nurse is particularly required.

In order to relieve the trained nursing staff, four bath attendants were employed to attend to patients who only required to have their beds made and be given bed baths.

Much time continues to be taken up in the administration of drugs by injection, such as insulin, penicillin and antibiotics, on the instruction of medical practitioners.

One thousand five hundred and fifty four patients were nursed, this number being 209 less than that of the previous year. The 49,814 nursing visits were a decrease of 484 over the number in 1957. This amount of work represents an average of 4331 nursings for a whole-time nurse, and although it is much too great to be borne without throwing an undue strain on the staff, it has been performed efficiently and loyally, despite the inconveniences of having to travel on foot off the main bus routes. When the shortage of staff or very inclement weather made it necessary, and occasionally on Sundays, taxis were provided.

The statistics which are appended show that fifty nine per cent. of the patients were over 65 years of age and of these many were chronic sick cases or were suffering from incurable diseases and required nursing for lengthy periods.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

SUMMARY

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | 403 |
| Number of new patients during 1958 | ... | ... | ... | 1151 |
| Total number of patients nursed | ... | ... | ... | 1554 |
| Total number of patients discharged or died | ... | ... | ... | 1118 |
| Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1958 | ... | ... | ... | 436 |
| Number of nursing visits made during the year | ... | ... | ... | 49814 |

METHOD OF DISCHARGE

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of patients convalescent | ... | ... | ... | 596 |
| Number of patients died | ... | ... | ... | 251 |
| Number of patients removed to Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 207 |
| Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes | ... | ... | ... | 64 |

| | Medical | Surgical | Infectious Diseases | Tuberculosis | Maternal Complications | Others | Totals | Patients who were over 65 years of age | Children under 5 years of age | Patients who had more than 24 visits during the year |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Number of cases attended | 1232 | 233 | 3 | 63 | 9 | 14 | 1554 | 921 | 20 | 525 |
| Number of visits paid | 36354 | 5571 | 34 | 6925 | 88 | 842 | 49814 | 31509 | 193 | 41040 |

The classification of the new cases includes:-

| | <u>Cases</u> | | <u>Cases</u> |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 14 | Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium | 9 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 60 | Diseases of the Skin and cellular tissue | 29 |
| Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis... | 3 | Diseases of the bones and joints | 33 |
| Neoplasms | 84 | Diseases of early infancy.. | 3 |
| Allergic, endocrine, metabolic & nutritional diseases.. | 21 | Senility and other conditions of old people | 74 |
| Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs | 69 | Accidents, poisonings and violence | 34 |
| Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs | 18 | Gynaecological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary) | 23 |
| Diseases of Circulatory System | 149 | Enema (prior to X-ray examinations) | 118 |
| Diseases of Respiratory System (other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis) .. | 85 | Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc.) | 110 |
| Pneumonia | 27 | Various post-operative conditions | 42 |
| Diseases of Digestive System | 6 | Cerebral cases (not included above) | 111 |
| Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System | 14 | Infectious Diseases | 3 |
| Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions | 9 | Congenital Malformations.... | 3 |

The 1151 New Cases were referred by:-

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Doctors | 952 |
| Burnley Victoria Hospital | 95 |
| Burnley General Hospital..... | 10 |
| Burnley Maternity Hospital.... | 2 |
| Burnley Marsden Hospital..... | 3 |
| Hospitals in other Areas..... | 4 |
| Burnley Public Health Department | 46 |
| Applications by relatives..... | 39 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1151 |
| | <hr/> |

SECTION XIPREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.Care of the Aged and Sick and Infirm.

In a borough such as Burnley, in which the ratio of elderly people to the rest of the population is high, the duty of caring for them and meeting their needs occupies much of the attention of the officers of the Health and Social Services Departments.

Officials of the Health Department, including Health Visitors, Home Help Organiser, Mental Health Officers and District Nurses, visit, advise and help where at all possible. Services such as the Domestic Help Service, Meals-on-Wheels Service, Night Attendance Service and Home Nursing Service are made available where a need is evident. Close liaison is maintained with the Geriatrician of the General Hospital and with the officers of the Social Services Department.

After-care and supervision of elderly people discharged from hospital are well maintained with the help of the hospital almoner and welfare workers.

Aged people are visited in their own homes periodically by members of a ladies committee of the Burnley Council of Social Service and by members of the Churches Visiting Scheme which came into being in 1955. Excellent work is being done by these two voluntary organisations in an effort to relieve loneliness and to provide interests for the old people. The Churches Visiting Scheme is administered by a committee of clergymen and church members of all denominations with the Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health, the Social Services Officer and the Area Officer of the National Assistance Board serving thereon in an advisory capacity. At the 31st December, 1958 there were 280 elderly people on the list to be visited by these voluntary workers.

The chiropody service for old age pensioners, which was established by a committee of the Burnley Council of Social Service early in 1957 has proved to be of much benefit to old people. The service is financed partially by the Burnley Council of Social Service, who raise money to meet the cost. The elderly people receiving help through the service contribute a small amount towards the cost of treatment. All chiropodists practising in the town take part in the service, treatment being given mainly in their surgeries, but when necessary they make domiciliary visits. In view of the Ministry's Circular authorising Local Health Authorities to provide a chiropody service, consideration is now (in 1959) being given to the provision of a more comprehensive service, including that for expectant and nursing mothers.

The Meals on Wheels Service which is a financially aided service, providing hot meals to elderly people who are unable to cook or shop for themselves, is referred to on Page 57.

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts.

The whole-time Health Visitor undertaking routine after-care of patients discharged from hospitals, attends the Chest Clinic at Marsden Hospital and accompanies the chest physicians on domiciliary visits. She is also responsible for the domiciliary supervision of patients being treated in their own homes.

Examination of contacts of patients has been facilitated by the co-operation of general practitioners and medical officers of large industrial undertakings in the town. Contacts living or working in close proximity to tuberculous persons readily agree to attend the Chest Clinic, and refusals to do so are now rare. Liaison between officers of the local health authority, National Assistance Board and Ministry of Labour is excellent.

The District Nursing and Domestic Help Services are available where required and the Housing Committee give special consideration to families in need of re-housing following appropriate recommendations by the Chest Physicians and the Medical Officer of Health.

The chest physicians at Marsden Hospital undertake the B.C.G. vaccination of contacts, as part of the after-care service of the local health authority. Details of this service are reported elsewhere.

The prevention of tuberculosis by B.C.G. Vaccination of the thirteen year old group of school children is dealt with in my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

Sputum bottles, paper handkerchiefs and nursing requisites are provided when necessary.

It was not found necessary during 1958 to send any tuberculous person to a colony or industrial centre for training.

Epilepsy.

At the end of 1958, twenty-three epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Eleven of these suffer from major epilepsy and twelve from minor epilepsy. Ten of the major and twelve suffering from minor epilepsy were able to attend ordinary day schools and are kept under frequent supervision. One was in a residential special school. Two children under five years of age are under supervision by the Child Welfare Service, one being a case of major epilepsy, and one of minor epilepsy.

The register of handicapped persons maintained by the Welfare Department, which is not comprehensive, contains the names of seventeen adult epileptics, of whom fourteen are in Colonies or Homes and three reside in their own homes.

It is not known how many epileptics are on the Disablement Register of the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Cerebral Palsy.

No reliable information is available of the number of persons in the Borough who suffer from cerebral palsy. Only two cases are on the register of the Welfare Authority, one of whom resides in an old people's hostel. Three male and one female adults are also mental defectives and under the supervision of the Mental Health Service. Two of these are employed in the local Remploy factory, the others are low grade unemployable defectives. One spastic child is also mentally defective.

At the end of 1958, eleven spastic children of school age were able to attend ordinary or special day schools in the Borough, five were in residential special schools, one child was attending a special school attached to an Orthopaedic Hospital and one was receiving tuition at home. One school child was awaiting admission to a residential school. Four children under five years of age were under supervision by the Child Welfare Service, one of which was awaiting placement in a residential special school.

Speech Therapy.

During the past year the Speech Therapist has seen and treated 8 adult patients referred from the local hospitals at the authority's clinic premises. Of this number, 2 were stammerers, 5 were aphasics resulting from cerebral lesions and 1 had a laryngectomy operation.

Of the eight adult cases, 7 were discharged. Three cases were awaiting treatment. These adults made a total of 166 attendances. Particulars of speech therapy given to children will be found in my report on the School Health Service.

Chronic Carriers of Infection.

A register is kept of persons known to be chronic carriers of infection. They are usually persons discharged from hospital while still excreting the infective organisms. Supervision is maintained to ensure that they do not engage in employment involving the handling of foodstuffs, and specimens of faeces for laboratory examination are obtained from them periodically. At the end of 1958, the register contained the names of one carrier of B. Typhosus, one of Paratyphosus B and five of Salmonella Typhi-murium.

Convalescent Treatment.

Thirty one persons received convalescent treatment during the year.

| Name of Convalescent Home | Patients | | | | | Total patient weeks |
|--|----------|----|----------|---|-------|---------------------|
| | Adults | | Children | | Total | |
| | M | F | M | F | | |
| Manchester and Salford District Provident & Family Welfare Society's Convalescent Home, "West Hill", Southport | 1 | 9 | - | - | 10 | 19 |
| Blackburn & District Home, St. Annes-on-Sea | 7 | 13 | - | - | 20 | 40 |
| Tanllwyfan Convalescent Home, Colwyn Bay | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 22 | - | 1 | 31 | 67 |

In addition 122 children selected through the School Health Service received convalescence in the Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, the length of stay being two weeks in most cases.

Provision of Nursing Equipment.

Nursing requisites are loaned to patients being nursed at home. Equipment available includes invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, etc. These articles are issued from the District Nurses' Home and a charge of 3d. or 6d. per week is made according to the type of article loaned.

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1958

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Mackintosh Sheets | 142 | Sandbags | 4 |
| Bed Pans | 157 | Air Beds | 10 |
| Air Rings | 87 | Feeding Cups | 3 |
| Urinals | 48 | Beds | 5 |
| Wheel Chairs | 46 | Bed Tables | 2 |
| Back Rests | 72 | Bed Cradles | 23 |
| Crutches (pairs) | 9 | Commodes | 6 |
| Walk Aid | 2 | Mattresses | 11 |
| Sputum Cups | 3 | Inhalers | 1 |
| | | | |
| | | TOTAL | 631 |

Health Education.

During 1958 health education proceeded on the same lines as in recent years. The subjects dealt with were described in my report for 1957 (Page 75). Again last year emphasis was mainly on food hygiene and mental health. The public health inspectors spent much time in advising and instructing food handlers in food preparing premises and shops on cleanly methods of food preparation and distribution. In the schools and infant welfare centres and through the medium of the local press emphasis was laid on the desirability of the younger members of the population being vaccinated against poliomyelitis, the response being very satisfactory. Dental hygiene was the subject of talks by the dental officers during their visits to schools, and in infant welfare centres safety in the home was, inter alia, taught by the health visitors. The Medical Officer of Health and Senior Mental Health Officer gave talks on mental health to local organisations. Where appropriate, film strips and flannelgraphs were used to illustrate lectures.

Articles contributed to the local press included vaccination against poliomyelitis, mental health, care of handicapped persons, atmospheric pollution, etc.

Materials provided by the Central Council for Health Education were displayed and distributed at local health authority clinics and other suitable places.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Proceedings were taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951, in only one case. An elderly infirm woman living alone in insanitary circumstances was removed to a hostel for old people.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Part III.

No major changes have been made in the services provided by the Social Services Committee and voluntary organisations for the Welfare of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb. Considerable progress has been made recently in the preparation of a register of handicapped persons. The three hostels administered by the Social Services Committee, viz. Healey Grange, Whiteacres and Gorse Hill, and the Palatine Square Hostel administered by the Burnley Council of Social Service have been full to capacity throughout the year. The building of another hostel is now proceeding.

The provision of these hostels has enabled about half of the accommodation in "Moorfields", which is within the curtilage of the Burnley General Hospital, to be handed back to the Regional Hospital Board, but the five "cottages" which are also within the grounds of the Hospital, and which are very suitable for old people, and part of the centre block of "Moorfields" continue to be used as hostel accommodation.

Considerable upgrading of the "Moorfields" centre block and some of the "cottages" has been undertaken, with the provision of better furniture, furnishings and some redecoration.

Upgrading of the wards for the chronic sick and the geriatric wards of the General Hospital, including the installation of elevators, has been undertaken in recent years by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

Deaf Persons.

The Social Services Committee and the North and East Lancashire Association for the Welfare of the Deaf co-operate to ensure adequate welfare arrangements for the deaf and dumb of the Borough. A Social Centre for the deaf is provided by the Association. The Authority

makes a contribution to the Association, based on the number of deaf persons in the Borough.

Thirty three adult deaf males and thirty one adult deaf females were on the register of handicapped persons maintained by the Welfare Authority.

Five deaf and three partially deaf children of school age were in residential special schools at the end of 1958.

Blind Persons.

The Register of the Blind contains the following:-

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Number on Register at 1st January, 1958 | ... | ... | 214 |
| Number of new cases during 1958 | ... | ... | 18 |
| Re-certified | ... | ... | 1 |
| Transfer from other Authorities | ... | ... | 2 |
| Deaths during 1958 | ... | ... | 31 |
| De-certified | ... | ... | 4 |
| Removals from Register during 1958 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Number on Register at 31st December, 1958 | ... | ... | 192 |

The 192 persons on the Register of the Blind on 31st December, 1958, consisted of 65 men, 124 women and three children.

On the Register of Partially Sighted Persons there were 19 men, 51 women and 3 children.

The Authority's Workshop for the Blind, employs the following blind persons:-

| | | Burnley | | Lancs.Cty. | | Total |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| | | Men | Women | Men | Women | |
| Basketry) Dept. | Workers | 8 | - | 7 | - | 15 |
| | Trainees | - | - | - | - | - |
| Knitting) Dept. | Workers | - | 5 | - | 4 | 9 |
| | Trainees | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | | 8 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 24 |

One privately administered Home for Aged persons is registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. It has accommodation for 4 persons.

Forty persons were examined by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon during 1958 for the first time, in order to ascertain if they were suitable for inclusion in the Register of Blind Persons. Twenty nine were certified as blind. Of the eleven not certified as blind, five were likely to become so at a later date. He also re-examined a number of patients already on the register.

The ages at the time of examination and sexes of the 40 persons were:-

| | Under 40 | 40- 44 | 45- 49 | 50- 54 | 55- 59 | 60- 64 | 65- 69 | 70- 74 | 75- 79 | 80- 84 | 85 and over |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Males | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Females | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 |

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS AND TO REGISTER
OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS DURING 1958.

CASES CERTIFIED AS BLIND

| No. of Cases Examined | Recommendations | Causes of Disability | | | | Total Causes |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | | Cataract | Glaucoma | Retrolental Fibroplasia | Other | |
| 2 | (a) No treatment | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | (b) Medical treatment | 4 | 2 | - | 3 | 9 |
| 5 | (c) Surgical treatment | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | (d) Optical treatment | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 6 |
| 13 | (e) Supervision at Hospital O.P. Clinic | 6 | 3 | - | 9 | 18 |

All patients recommended spectacles obtained them. Those recommended medical and surgical treatment received treatment, apart from those very old persons whose general physical condition made surgical treatment undesirable. Those referred to the hospital out-patient ophthalmic clinic received treatment at the hospital.

Three blind children were in residential special schools. Another blind child was awaiting admission to a residential school, and one was receiving home tuition.

Nursing Homes.

Only one Nursing Home is registered in the Borough. This home, which was opened in 1954, has accommodation for fourteen patients in five rooms, and accepts only medical and chronic sick patients. It has no facilities for the treatment of surgical or maternity cases.

SECTION XII.MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Service is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health, and there are three Duly Authorised Officers (two male and one female) who are also Mental Health Workers, employed for the statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and for the care and after-care of patients suffering from mental illness. These officers have statutory duties under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and are responsible for the supervision and care of mental defectives.

MENTAL ILLNESS.

The year 1958 saw a great improvement in the Psychiatric Unit of the Burnley General Hospital. A large proportion of patients were admitted to the undesignated Wards, and admission to the designated wards has been mainly on a voluntary basis.

Domiciliary visits to patients were made by the Consultant Psychiatrist on the request of general practitioners and at very short notice. Wherever possible Burnley patients have been admitted to the local Psychiatric Unit.

Very few patients over the age of 65 years were admitted to the psychiatric wards. Close co-operation with the Geriatrician of the local hospital group helped to make this possible. The Social Services Officer also assisted greatly by providing Part III accommodation for a number of suitable elderly patients.

All social and domestic problems with a mental health association were dealt with by the Mental Health Officers carrying out their pre-care and after-care duties. Case discussions with the Consultant Psychiatrist and his Registrars were held frequently.

During the month of June a Mental Health Exhibition was held in the Concert Hall of the Burnley General Hospital and this stimulated interest in mental health locally.

The North East Lancashire Branch of the National Association for Mental Health continued to assist the local authority services of Burnley and No.6 Health Division of Lancashire by promoting open meetings and discussions. These meetings were addressed principally by people of eminence in the psychiatric field.

A Psychiatric Social Club was inaugurated in the early part of the year and was sponsored and assisted financially by the local Branch of the National Association for Mental Health. It was organised originally by the Consultant Psychiatrist and the Mental Health Officers, but is now administered by its own Committee of Management.

This most successful club caters for both in-patients and out-patients of the town and the surrounding districts. The Club meets every Friday evening and programmes are both cultural and entertaining. The average attendance is between 38 and 45.

After care visits of the Mental Health Officers are generally welcomed and a great amount of success has been achieved in rehabilitation of patients and their re-establishment in employment and in the community.

Examples of after-care work and re-habilitation done during 1958 are as follows:-

CASE A.

A man and his wife had both been patients in the psychiatric units on many occasions. The man had also a long record of short prison sentences for disorderly behaviour. On their return to the community it was found that the house where they had been staying had been closed and they were homeless and without employment. The mental health officer obtained accommodation for this couple with a crippled arthritic patient whom they volunteered to care for. The home conditions were extremely good. Clothing and bedding were found for them and the man was found casual employment.

They have both settled down well in this their new home environment.

CASE B.

A domestic dispute between a young married woman and her husband ended in the woman attempting suicide. The husband had left her in financial difficulties. After hospital care and treatment, the mental health officer obtained money from different charities to relieve her debts and the patient was sent on a convalescent holiday. Warm clothing and bedding were provided.

CASE C.

A young woman with a family of three small children and whose husband had a very poorly paid job, became very depressed.

The mental health officer arranged for her admission to hospital and the children were taken into care. The mental health officer arranged with her creditors to accept a few shillings per week in settlement of her debts. A new bed and bedding were provided for the children and the lady was found permanent employment.

CASE D.

A woman of some 50 years became very deluded and attempted suicide by drowning. She entered hospital and after two months' intensive treatment she was allowed home.

The mental health officer arranged a period of convalescence for her and, whilst she was away, arranged for her family to redecorate and refurnish the house for her return.

CASE E.

An out-patient at the psychiatric clinic became very worried because of his dwindling wardrobe and because he had not had a holiday for several years. The mental health officer arranged a three weeks' period of convalescence, and obtained for the man a sports jacket, flannels and a pair of shoes.

The officer also helped this man and his wife to negotiate for a smaller house which he is better able to maintain and in which he is now happily settled.

CASE F.

A woman who was admitted urgently to the psychiatric unit was found to have been living in appalling conditions behind a disused shop. She had been secretly drinking spirits during the previous few months and was very much in debt. Due, largely to the efforts of the mental health officer after her discharge from hospital, she and her family were re-housed and are very happy in their new environment.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The domiciliary service to the homes and families of sub-normal patients has continued to provide help and re-assurance to those in need. General supervision of patients on licence from hospitals is maintained.

The new outlook on the subject of mental health has brought about the de-certification of many patients in hospital though, of course, the majority remain there informally. Admissions to hospital are now arranged principally on an informal basis.

Great efforts are made to find suitable employment for those able to work and, with the help of understanding employers, some measure of success has been obtained as evidenced in the following examples.

CASE 1.

A sub-normal patient who had worked intermittently at a Voluntary Workshop for the Handicapped felt that he could do better. The mental health officer arranged for his employment in the local Remploy factory. The patient who comes from a very large family is now able to assist his family in a very practical way, both socially and financially.

CASE 2.

A sub-normal patient, who had been in hospital for many years, was discharged to his mother. He had previous experience only of farm work and in the small Corporation house tenanted by his mother could not be suitably accommodated. Suitable alternative accommodation was found.

This man was firstly found a job on a local farm, but he has now been placed in a simple repetitive job with a light engineering firm.

CASE 3.

A sub-normal child living with his mother, who was apart from her husband, was reaching school age, and living in dirty and unhealthy surroundings. The mental health officer persuaded the husband to rejoin his family. They were rehoused and the parents were persuaded to allow their child to attend the Occupation Centre, where he has derived great benefit.

CASE 4.

A very nervous sub-normal girl who has constant choreic movements had never had an occupation. Arrangements were finally made for the girl to attend an adult class at the Occupation Centre, with the result that she is taking more interest in her surroundings.

A Workshop for Handicapped Persons is administered by a voluntary committee, on which serve the Medical Officer of Health, the Juvenile Employment Officer of the Ministry of Labour, the Manager of the local office of the National Assistance Board, the Social Services Officer, a member of the staff of the Remploy factory, a hospital almoner and others interested in the welfare of adolescents. It provides work under sheltered conditions for adolescent and young adults who are mentally handicapped and who cannot be employed in open industry. One or two adolescents have both mental and physical defects.

At present from ten to twelve young females and seven youths are employed. The females at first undertook work for local firms, but as most of this work was seasonal, articles such as soft toys, fur mittens, etc., are now made for direct sale. The youths are employed mainly on repetitive work for a local die-casting firm. Premises are provided free of charge by the local authority and a grant is received from the Health Committee, but funds are also raised by appeals to other organisations, efforts of a ladies committee, for work done for firms and from sale of articles made.

These sub-normal patients are visited frequently and encouraged while at work by the mental health officers. They behave well and show a keenness which is often lacking in this type of person.

Gannow Occupation Centre for mental defectives has accommodation for 50 persons. The majority of those in attendance are children or young persons. At the 31st December, 1958, 27 were in attendance, 23 being Burnley residents and 4 from an adjoining district of the Lancashire County. Lancashire Health Authority established an Occupation Centre in Nelson in the autumn of 1958 and consequently withdrew most of the County cases from the Burnley Occupation Centre. The staff consists of a Superintendent and two Assistants.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 - 1938.LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.1. Particulars of cases reported during 1958.

- (a) Cases ascertained to be defectives
"subject to be dealt with":-

Number in which action taken in reports
by:-

- (1) Local Education Authorities on
children:
(i) While at school or liable to
attend school
(ii) On leaving special schools
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools
(2) Police or by Courts
(3) Other sources

TOTAL of 1(a)

- (b) Cases reported who were found to be
defectives but were not regarded as
"subject to be dealt with" on any
ground.....
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded
as defectives and are thus excluded
from (a) or (b)
(d) Cases reported in which action was
incomplete at 31st December, 1958
and are thus excluded from (a) or
(b)

TOTAL of 1(a) - (d) inc.

| Under age 16 | | Aged 16 and over | |
|-----------------|----|---------------------|----|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1 | 3 | - | - |
| - | - | 1 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| - | - | 5 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 |

2. Disposal of cases reported during 1958.

(The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1(a) and (b) above)

(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a)), number:

- (i) Placed under Statutory Supervision
- (ii) Placed under Guardianship
- (iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"
- (iv) Admitted to Hospitals

TOTAL of 2(a)

(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)), number:

- (i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision
- (ii) Action unnecessary

TOTAL of 2(b)

(c) Cases reported at 1(a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged

TOTAL of 2(a) - (c) inc.

3. Number of mental defectives for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 during 1958 and admitted to

(a) National Health Service Hospitals

(b) Elsewhere

TOTAL

| Under age 16 | | Aged 16 and over | |
|--------------|----|------------------|----|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| - | - | 5 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | 5 | 1 |
| | | | |
| - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | |
| - | - | 1 | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | 1 | - |

4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31.12.58.

- (i) Under Statutory Supervision
(ii) Under Guardianship (incl.patients on licence)
(iii) In "Places of Safety"
(iv) In Hospitals (incl.patients on licence)

TOTAL of 4(i)-(iv) inc.

- (v) Under Voluntary Supervision

TOTAL of 4(i)-(v) inc.

5. Number of defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1958, who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (Included in 4(ii)).

6. Classification of defectives in the Community on 31.12.58. (according to need at that date)

- (a) Cases included in 4(i)-(iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:-

- (1) In urgent need of hospital care:-

- (i) "cot and chair" cases
(ii) ambulant low grade cases
(iii) medium grade cases
(iv) high grade cases

TOTAL urgent cases

| Under age 16 | | Aged 16 and over | |
|--------------|----|------------------|-----|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 11 | 14 | 23 | 19 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| 8 | 3 | 56 | 56 |
| 19 | 17 | 79 | 75 |
| - | - | 38 | 26 |
| 19 | 17 | 117 | 101 |
| - | - | - | - |
| *1 | 1 | - | - |
| - | - | - | 1 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| *1 | 1 | - | 1 |

* One male child in Crow Wood Hospital, Widnes - temporary accommodation pending admission to a "designated hospital" under the M.D.Acts.

(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:-

- (i) "cot and chair" case
- (ii) ambulant low grade cases
- (iii) medium grade cases
- (iv) high grade cases

TOTAL non-urgent cases

TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES

(b) Of the cases included in items 4(i), (ii) and (v), number considered suitable for:-

- (i) Occupation Centre
- (ii) Industrial Centre
- (iii) Home Training

TOTAL of 6(b)

(c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training on 31.12.58:-

- (i) In occupation centre (including voluntary centres)
- (ii) In industrial centre (administered by Voluntary Committee)
- (iii) From a home teacher in groups
- (iv) From a home teacher at home (not in groups)

TOTAL of 6(c)

| Under age 16 | | Aged 16 and over | |
|--------------|----|------------------|----|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | 1 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | 1 |
| - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | 10 | - | - |
| - | - | 10 | 8 |
| - | - | - | - |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| 7 | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| - | - | 6 | 3 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 |

| | |
|--|------|
| No. of Reports sent to Mental Deficiency Hospitals | 108 |
| No. of visits made to patients' homes etc. | 1005 |
| No. of office interviews | 143 |

| | <u>Burnley</u> <u>Cases</u> | <u>County</u> <u>Cases</u> | <u>Total</u> <u>Cases</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Occupation Centre</u> | | | |
| No. of persons on Register, 1st January, 1958 | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| No. of new admissions | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| No. of discharges | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1958 | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| Average monthly attendances during year:- | | | |
| (a) Total on basis of 1 per day | 254 | 204 | 458 |
| (b) Daily average | 16 | 13 | 29 |

Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year 1958.

| | <u>Burnley</u> | <u>Other</u> <u>Authorities</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. No. of admissions to Mental Hospitals | | | |
| (a) under Lunacy Act | 49 | 37 | 86 |
| (b) under Mental Treatment Act | 125 | 142 | 267 |
| 2. No. of discharges from Mental Hospitals | | | |
| (a) under Lunacy Act | 60 | 32 | 92 |
| (b) under Mental Treatment Act | 114 | 137 | 251 |
| 3. No. of patients who died | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 4. Total number of Burnley patients in Mental Hospitals at 31st December, 1958 | | | 222 |
| 5. No. of reports sent to Hospitals | | | 413 |
| 6. No. of visits made to hospitals, patients' homes, etc. | | | 2724 |
| 7. No. of office interviews | | | 898 |

SECTION XIIIAMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1958, the ambulances made 7,267 journeys, carried 23,562 patients and covered 106,829 miles.

The patients carried and total mileage covered in the last eight years are shown by the following figures:-

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Journeys</u> | <u>Patients Carried</u> | <u>Total Mileage</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1951 | 6,447 | 17,112 | 97,845 |
| 1952 | 7,186 | 18,825 | 107,998 |
| 1953 | 7,860 | 20,889 | 111,355 |
| 1954 | 6,916 | 21,734 | 106,619 |
| 1955 | 7,067 | 20,368 | 108,380 |
| 1956 | 7,175 | 20,671 | 108,460 |
| 1957 | 7,279 | 21,893 | 105,540 |
| 1958 | 7,267 | 23,562 | 106,829 |

The number of patients carried shows an increase of 1,669 and the journeys decreased by 12, but the total mileage was 1,289 miles more than in 1957. The miles per patient carried is 4.5, which is three-tenths of a mile per patient less than in 1957.

The V.H.F. radio telephone equipment, which was installed during the latter part of 1957, has improved the efficiency of the service and helped in limiting the number of journeys despite the greater number of patients carried and mileage covered.

Many journeys to hospitals in other areas continue to be necessary, especially to those hospitals in the Manchester area and Blackpool which deal with special branches of surgery. With the increased facilities for treatment in and upgrading of the psychiatric unit of Burnley General Hospital, fewer journeys were required to Whittingham Mental Hospital.

Of the total mileage of 106,829, 35% or 37,676 miles were in respect of 572 journeys made to other towns. The average mileage per "out of town" journey being 65.86. Two-thirds of these journeys were to hospitals in the Manchester area, and next in order of frequency were journeys to Blackpool, Preston, Blackburn, Wrightington Orthopaedic Hospital and Whittingham Mental Hospital.

A satisfactory reciprocal working arrangement with the ambulance service of No.6 Division of Lancashire County frequently avoids duplication of long distance journeys.

Co-operation with general practitioners and the local hospitals continues to be satisfactory and there is now little evidence of any abuse of the service. Notices are displayed in the out-patients departments and elsewhere in local hospitals to inform patients against the unnecessary use of ambulances and why unavoidable delay may occasionally occur in returning them to their homes. The provision of a rest room in Victoria Hospital adjoining the casualty and out-patient departments enables patients to wait in comfort after treatment until ambulances are available to take them home.

At the end of 1958, the fleet consisted of six large ambulances and three smaller dual-purpose vehicles capable of carrying eight sitting cases or four sitting cases and one stretcher case. These smaller vehicles, being more economical, are used largely for the conveyance of out-patients to hospitals and clinics in other areas. During the year one worn out ambulance was replaced by a new diesel engined vehicle.

The staff consists of one ambulance officer, four shift leaders and sixteen driver/attendants.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1958.

| Abortive and Service Journeys. | Gas and Air, Oxygen, Blood, etc., Journeys. | Accident or Emergency | | Others | | Totals | | Mileage | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| | | Journeys | Patients Carried | Journeys | Patients Carried | Journeys | Patients Carried | Amb. | Car | Total |
| 430 | 823 | 1402 | 1446 | 4612 | 22116 | 7267 | 23562 | 69116 | 37713 | 106829 |

SECTION XIVSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWater Supply.

No changes were made during 1958 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,539,767,091 gallons - approximately ninety million gallons more than in the previous year.

The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 52.37 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 50.10 inches and the highest 54.11 inches. The water supplies were ample for the requirements of the Borough at all periods of the year.

Thirty five samples of water were submitted to chemical and thirty three to bacteriological analyses. These were mainly samples taken from house taps at different parts of the town and represented supplies from the mixed supply of Heckenhurst reservoir and the direct supplies from Cant Clough and Swinden reservoirs. Throughout the year, samples were of excellent chemical quality, and only in seven samples, following periods of prolonged rainfall, were bacilli coli found to a very small extent.

Public Baths.

The three public baths contain both slipper baths and swimming baths. Thirty six samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically and chemically during the year. Efficient chlorination maintained the baths water at a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity; on only three occasions was the free chlorine content somewhat low.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of refuse. No alterations in methods of collection and disposal were made during 1958.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1958.

| | <u>Tons</u> | <u>Tons</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Refuse taken to tip:- | | |
| Plant Screenings ("tailings") | 6283 | |
| Screened Dust | 9495 | |
| Tipped direct | <u>1584</u> | 17461 |
| (b) Refuse burned | | 2763 |
| (c) Salvage materials sold | | <u>5005</u> |
| (d) Total refuse dealt with | | 25229 |
| Clinker arising from (b) | | <u>552</u> |
| | | <u>25781</u> |

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1958.

| <u>No. of Premises</u> | <u>No. of Dustbins</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 30,530 | 31,390 |

General Sanitary Inspection.

Four thousand eight hundred and sixty four complaints were received and dealt with.

No.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------|
| Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power | ... | ... | 340 |
| " " Factories without Mechanical Power | ... | ... | 24 |
| " " Bakeries | ... | ... | 462 |
| " " Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops | ... | ... | 144 |
| " " Milk and Grocers' Shops | ... | ... | 1,146 |
| " " Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops | ... | ... | 126 |
| " " Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' premises | ... | ... | 181 |
| " " Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers | ... | ... | 366 |
| " " Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants | ... | ... | 457 |
| " " Marine Store and Offensive Trades | ... | ... | 36 |
| " " Stable Manure Pits | ... | ... | 27 |
| " " Premises where animals are kept | ... | ... | 18 |
| " " Common Lodging Houses | ... | ... | 37 |
| " " Back-to-back and Single Dwellings | ... | ... | 19 |
| " " Tents, Vans, etc. | ... | ... | 50 |
| " " Houses Let in Lodgings | ... | ... | 129 |
| " " Other Dwellings | ... | ... | 12,139 |
| " " Reported Dirty Dwellings | ... | ... | 116 |
| " " Old Property re Alterations | ... | ... | 218 |
| " " Premises where Nuisances exist | ... | ... | 10,027 |
| " " Alleged Overcrowded Houses | ... | ... | 11 |
| " " Colliery Tips | ... | ... | 396 |
| Drains Tested | ... | ... | 370 |
| No. of Legal Notices served | ... | ... | 517 |
| No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance | ... | ... | 1,315 |
| No. of Verbal Notices given | ... | ... | 1,330 |
| No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor | ... | ... | 39 |
| No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department | ... | ... | 434 |
| No. of Defects reported to Highways Department | ... | ... | 1,545 |
| Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property | ... | ... | 1,154 |
| Interviews with Firemen | ... | ... | 144 |
| Inspection re Rats and Mice Infestations | ... | ... | 252 |
| Visits to School Premises | ... | ... | 36 |
| " " Theatres and Cinemas | ... | ... | 34 |
| " " Public Institutions | ... | ... | 21 |
| " " Under Shops Act | ... | ... | 161 |
| Defects found and dealt with | ... | ... | 2,956 |
| Defects remedied during the year | ... | ... | 2,967 |
| Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year | ... | ... | 1,772 |

Legal Notices served during the Year.PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 -

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Section 39 - Unsatisfactory Drainage | ... | ... | 126 |
| Section 45 - Closets requiring repair | ... | ... | 55 |
| Section 75 - Defective Dustbins | ... | ... | 84 |
| Section 93 - General Nuisances (other defects of property) | ... | ... | 175 |

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925 -

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Section 53 - Defective Drains | ... | ... | ... | 77 |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year four hundred and fifty seven observations of one half hour duration were taken of factory chimneys, and the results notified to the firms concerned.

Results of Observations.

| | <u>Black</u> | <u>Dark</u> | <u>Light or none</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Total smoke in minutes ... | 18 | 811 | 12,881 |
| Average smoke in minutes | 0.04 | 1.77 | 28.19 |

The Clean Air Act, 1956.

The purposes of this Act and the preliminary action taken under it were described in my report for the year 1957. In June, 1958, a scheme for five smoke control areas was approved in principle, one area to be dealt with each year during the next five years. An outline of these areas and their approximate cost is appended.

Towards the end of 1958, preliminary inspections in the proposed Palace House Smoke Control Area were commenced and 85 houses were visited for this purpose.

It has not as yet been necessary for the panel, established to facilitate the efficient implementation of Section 3 of the Act, to meet.

A Byelaw was adopted in August, 1958, which will facilitate smoke abatement by providing that, with certain exemptions, any new building erected after the date of operation of the Byelaw will be provided with heating and cooking appliances of types which can be operated without smoke.

FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

| Description of the Scheme | Site - Area approximately bounded by:- | Need for the Scheme | Approx.No. of houses and other premises. | Indication of total cost of scheme | Approx.estimate of amount of grant obtain-able | Approx. nett cost to Local Authority | Order in which scheme is to be carried out |
|---|--|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Palace House and Woodbine Housing Estates, etc. | Kiddrow Lane junction of Padiham Road along Padiham Road to Dugdale Road, rear Montgomery Grove to Lionel Street, Oak Street, Sycamore Avenue to Lockyer Avenue to Lowerhouse Lane, and Lowerhouse Lane to Kiddrow Lane and then to junction with Padiham Road. | To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956. | 1185 (Not including 18 houses in district which are in clearance areas). | £8,879 | £3,551 | £3,756 | 1st |
| Hargher Clough, Plane Tree and Stoops Housing Estates, etc. | Rossendale Road, from Cog Lane junction to Valley Street, Barclay Hills Farm, Tuscan Avenue, rear Verona Avenue, across Lawrence Avenue to rear Ancona Square across Cog Lane to Harold Street, Hargher Street to rear Dunoon Street, rear Paisley Street to Colin Street, rear Girvan Grove, across Harold Street, rear Aldrie Crescent, across Coal Clough Lane to Pasture Gate and back to Rossendale Road. | To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956. | 1929 (Not including 24 houses in district which are in Clearance Areas). | £32,000 | £12,800 | £16,200 | 2nd |
| Brunshaw and Turf Moor Housing Estates, etc. | Football Ground to Ridge Avenue, Ridge Row, Brunshaw Road to Boundary. Boundary to Lodge Villa, then to River Calder, Culshaw Street, Morse Street, Brunshaw Avenue, Brunshaw Road and back to Football Ground. | To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956. | 1560 (Not including 24 houses in district which are in Clearance Areas). | £8,690 | £3,476 | £2,607 | 3rd |

FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (contd)

| Description of the Scheme | Site - Area approximately bounded by:- | Need for the Scheme | Approx.No. of houses and other premises | Indication of total cost of scheme | Approx.estimate of amount of grant obtainable | Approx. nett cost to Local Authority | Order in which scheme is to be carried out |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Central area of town. | Canal from Wiseman Street to Yorkshire Street Aqueduct then to Gunsmith Lane, Church Street, School Street, across Bank Parade, rear Adelphi Street, Railway Street, Railway Viaduct, Ashfield Road, across Westgate and back to Wiseman Street. | To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956. | 1212 (not including 281 houses in district which are in Clearance Areas) | £14,320 (This does not take into account the total cost of conversion of 27 Local Authority properties, i.e. Library, Town Hall, Schools, Abattoir, Clinic, Offices, etc. | £5,728 | £4,296 | 4th |
| Rosehill Housing Estate, etc. | Rose and Crown Hotel taking in both sides of Manchester Road to Glen View Road, down Glen View Road to Rosehill Road, Rosehill Road to rear Gainsborough Avenue, Rosehill Gardens and back to Manchester Road (Rose and Crown Hotel). | To make Smoke Control Area under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956. | 726 | £11,640 | £4,656 | £5,562 | 5th |

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year four houses were registered, the total accommodation being one hundred and forty six males. Thirty seven visits were made and six defects found.

The Salvation Army Hostel was closed voluntarily during the year, and 23 Ashfield Road was ~~closed~~ as a result of the local authority's decision not to renew the registration of the keeper.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Ten houses in Burnley are used as Houses Let in Lodgings, which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:-

| <u>Tenements.</u> | | | <u>Occupants.</u> | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|
| One-roomed | ... | 70 | ADULTS - Males | ... | 75 |
| Two-roomed | ... | 3 | Females | ... | 41 |
| Three-roomed | ... | 13 | Infants under one year | ... | - |
| Four-roomed | ... | 8 | Children, aged 1 to 10 | ... | 9 |
| | | | years | ... | 9 |
| | | — | | | — |
| | | 94 | | | 125 |
| | | — | | | — |
| Visits paid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129 |
| Defects found | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Defects remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Verbal and Informal Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:-

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Gut Scraper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Marine Stores | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Fellmonger | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tallow Melter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Inspections | ... | 36 | Defects found | ... | 5 | Verbal and Informal |
| | | | | | | Notices |
| | | | | | ... | 4 |

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act requires the annual licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured and the registration of premises where filling materials are used in the production of upholstered articles.

There is one manufacturer of rag flock in the Borough and twelve premises where filling materials are used in the upholstery trade. These have all been licensed and registered.

Stable Middens.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------|-----|----|
| No. of Middens | ... | 22 | Inspections | ... | 27 |
| No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Nineteen visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, one hundred and twenty nine to houses let in lodgings and twelve thousand, one hundred and thirty nine to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Eighty eight houses were suspected of being dirty, and nine were found to be so on inspection. Warnings were given on each occasion and it was not necessary to take legal action.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1958 are as follows:-

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Clean Water Closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,164 |
| Waste Water Closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,606 |
| Latrines (62) with Closets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 |
| Privies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 |

In only seven dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

During the year assistance was given in connection with 86 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 120 of which 114 are pails and 6 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 90 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38).

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in the Borough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,456 |
| No. of Shops only | ... | ... | ... | ... | 751 |
| Total inspections of shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,604 |
| Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38 | | | | | 161 |

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough and no caravans are used as dwellings.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared 462 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be generally satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND:-

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number on Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 |
| No. of Inspections made | ... | ... | ... | ... | 462 |
| Verbal Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| Informal (written) Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Number of Defects | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 |

Fish and Chip Shops.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| No. of inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 |
| Defects found | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Verbal Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Three rodent operatives work under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rodent operatives carry out the treatment on request. No charge is made for private dwellings, but actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Applications for assistance received | ... | ... | 481 |
| Visits paid by rodent operatives to dwellinghouses | | | 1,671 |
| Visits paid by rodent operatives to business premises | | | 2,467 |
| Visits paid by rodent operatives to Local Authority premises | ... | ... | 453 |
| Special Inspections by Public Health Inspectors | ... | | 252 |

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Two thousand six hundred and eighty five manholes were baited and of these 374 showed pre-bait takes, 303 of which were complete and 71 partial takes.

Co-operation has continued to be forthcoming from the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the work has been carried out. The cost of the sewer treatments during the year was approximately five hundred and forty nine pounds, of which half was recoverable from the Ministry and half from the Sewers Department.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the Borough are supplied with water from the town's mains.

The Public Health Inspectors made thirty-six visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)
during 1958.

| Premises | No. on Register | No. of Inspect-ions | No. of Written Notices | No. of Occupiers prosecuted |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... | 155 | 493 | 9 | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ... | 504 | 340 | 16 | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL ... | 659 | 833 | 25 | - |

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. |
|--|---|----------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | To H.M. Insp. | By H.M. Insp. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 32 | 30 | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) ... | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ... | - | - | - | - | - |
| (a) Insufficient ... | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective ... | 71 | 54 | - | 7 | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes ... | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences (not incl.offences relating to outwork) ... | 22 | 23 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL ... | 128 | 110 | - | 12 | - |

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111) - NIL

97
SECTION XV
HOUSING

Types of Dwellinghouse in the Borough at the end of 1958:-

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Houses with through ventilation | ... | ... | ... | 27,758 |
| Combined houses and shops | ... | ... | ... | 1,456 |
| Houses without through ventilation:- | | | | |
| (a) Back-to-back houses | ... | ... | ... | 479 |
| (b) Single houses | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| (c) Single-roomed dwellings | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| (d) Cellar dwellings | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | | 29,779 |

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations up to the end of 1958 was 15,295

Houses without through ventilation.

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings 565

Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1958 32

Slum Clearance Programme.

Further progress was made during the year in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. Official representations were made to the Housing Committee under Section 42(1) of the Housing Act, 1957, and the following areas were declared to be Clearance Areas:-

Brown Street, Butler Street (Nos. 1 and 2), Stephenson Square, Zion Street (Nos. 1 and 2).

The total number of houses included in the above areas is one hundred and ninety eight.

A Public Inquiry was held in April of 1958 in respect of Greenhill Yard (Nos.1 and 2 Clearance Areas) Compulsory Purchase Order as a result of which the Order was confirmed without modification.

Confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government was received in respect of Cog Lane (No.1) and Brown Street Compulsory Purchase Orders and Dugdale Court Clearance Order without modification.

The Newport Street (Clearance Area) Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed with modification. The extent of the modification was the exclusion of a vacant plot of land.

During the year One hundred and three families were removed from Clearance Areas by the Health Department staff to Corporation houses.

Individual Closing and Demolition Orders were made in respect of five houses.

Rent Act, 1957.

One hundred and twenty eight premises were inspected during 1958, following applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair.

UNFIT HOUSES

(Action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts)

I. Inspections

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | 1176 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | | | ... | 203 |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | | ... | 973 |

II. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | ... | ... | 995 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|

III. Action under the Statutory Powers during the year:-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | Nil |
|---|-----|-----|

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| (a) By Owners | ... | Nil |
|---------------|-----|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |
|---|-----|

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | 356 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-----|
| (a) By Owners | | 277 |
|---------------|-------|-----|

| | |
|--|----|
| (b) By Local Authority, in default of owners | 20 |
|--|----|

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| (a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | | 1 |
|--|-------|---|

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| (b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | | 6 |
|---|-------|---|

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Number of persons displaced (under C(b)) | ... | 21 |
|--|-----|----|

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957,

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

E. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957,

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 4
Number of persons displaced (under E(1)) 20

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were revoked and Demolition Orders made Nil

F. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957,

(1) Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) Nil

(2) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26 Nil

Eradication of Vermin.

Ninety-six houses were disinfected by insecticides. It was necessary to disinfest by hydrocyanide gas the furniture etc., of one family prior to removal to a Council house.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1958.

Number of houses erected during the year:-

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| By Corporation | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| By private enterprise | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| With State assistance under the Housing Acts | ... | | | = |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Total number erected | ... | ... | | 86 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

SECTION XVIINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMeat Inspection.

All slaughtering of livestock for human consumption within the Borough is carried out in the Public Abattoirs, there being no private slaughterhouse.

More than twenty years ago, some private meat traders and smaller wholesalers used the Abattoirs for the slaughter of livestock which they purchased "on the hoof". The advantages to retail traders of purchasing their supplies as dressed carcasses has culminated in only two retail traders now handling their own livestock. Most of the slaughtering is in the hands of larger wholesalers.

The design of the Burnley Abattoirs, which is mainly on the "booth" system, is obsolete and militates against the economical and hygienic operation of the premises. Only minor improvements were carried out during the past few years, pending the introduction of legislation to deal with slaughterhouses generally. The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958 and the subsequent White Paper on proposed slaughterhouse standards, issued during the year, now indicate that all such premises will have to conform to minimum standards. These proposals would appear to sound the death knell of the old "booth" system, as present day costs of modernising each separate slaughterhouse to meet the requirements of the proposed regulations, would be prohibitive.

The Burnley Abattoirs would lend themselves readily to conversion to the modern "line" slaughtering system, whereby the actual slaughtering, which is carried out by a permanent staff under the direction of a contractor, is confined to one large room only, the dressed carcasses being immediately removed to separate hanging and cooling rooms. This system is economical both on the basis of cost and of space utilised, and a greater throughput could be achieved in the existing buildings.

The full effect of the proposed Slaughterhouse Regulations on small slaughterhouses in adjoining urban and rural areas may result in a demand for slaughtering facilities in conveniently sited larger public abattoirs. Therefore, consideration should be given at an early date to the conversion of the Burnley premises to the "line" system.

The total number of all classes of livestock slaughtered during 1958 was 30,802, which is a reduction of 2% on the number for 1957. Many other slaughtering centres also experienced a reduction in the numbers of animals killed. This is probably a result of the long Smithfield strike early in the year, which resulted in a general shortage of meat throughout the country, with higher prices and

consumer resistance and a tendency for the housewife to seek alternative foods to meat, such as "broiler" poultry.

Number of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during
the last four years.

| Year | Cattle | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs | Total |
|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1955 | 3,744 | 879 | 87 | 21,251 | 3,297 | 29,258 |
| 1956 | 3,761 | 846 | 153 | 22,730 | 2,894 | 30,384 |
| 1957 | 4,028 | 958 | 132 | 23,926 | 2,586 | 31,630 |
| 1958 | 3,756 | 1,144 | 58 | 22,981 | 2,863 | 30,802 |

The present day slaughtering figures compared with those of about twenty years ago represent an increase of about 16%. This increase is equivalent to some 300,000 lbs. of beef alone, all of which was consumed in the area, and reflects the increased purchasing power of the public.

The beneficial effect of the tuberculosis eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is clearly seen in the remarkable reduction in the incidence of this disease now found on post-mortem examination of livestock slaughtered at the Abattoirs. During 1958, tuberculosis was met with in less than 1% of cattle and in approximately 2% of cows, and the incidence in pigs, which was generally low in Lancashire, has now fallen to less than 1%. For the third year in succession no case of congenital tuberculosis was encountered during post-mortem examination of calves.

Although much less tuberculosis is now found on inspection of carcasses, it is nevertheless essential to maintain a meticulous system of meat inspection, as other forms of infection, such as the salmonella group of bacteria, may be present and such infected meat, if consumed, may give rise to serious illness.

It should be a statutory requirement that all animals slaughtered for human consumption be subjected to a thorough post-mortem examination and when found to be free from disease to be so certified by both carcasses and their offals being clearly stamped by the examining inspector. This practice has been in operation in Burnley Abattoirs for over twenty years.

The incidence of *cysticercus bovis* is still a matter of some concern. This is an infection of cattle with the intermediate stage of the tape worm, *taenia saginata*, which may enter the human alimentary tract. In cattle the most common site of the infection is the muscles of the head. As these are commonly used in the manufacture of sausages, danger lies in such meat being consumed without being thoroughly cooked. This infection was detected in ten animals during 1958. As in previous years, endeavours were made to trace the possible origin of the human source of infection of pasture, but as cattle frequently change hands several times this is invariably unsuccessful. Of the ten cattle found so infected in 1958, seven were imported directly from Ireland and two came from fat-stock markets in parts of Yorkshire into which Irish store cattle are commonly imported for fattening.

| TYPES OF DISEASED CONDITIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| No. of animals slaughtered and examined | Tuberculosis | | | | | | Diseases other than Tuberculosis | | | Cysticercosis | | |
| | Whole carcasses con- demned | Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned | Percent- age of animals inspect- ed | Whole carcasses con- demned | Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned | Percent- age of animals inspected | Total carcasses infected | Carcases of which some part was con- demned | Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration | Carcases general- ised and totally con- demned | | |
| Cattle exclud- ing cows | 7 | 20 | 0.72 | 1 | 8 | 0.24 | 10 | 10 | 10 | - | | |
| Cows | 10 | 15 | 2.12 | 17 | 11 | 2.45 | - | - | - | - | | |
| Calves | - | - | - | 9 | 1 | 17.24 | - | - | - | - | | |
| Sheep and Lambs | - | - | - | 37 | 29 | 0.29 | - | - | - | - | | |
| Pigs | 6 | 20 | 0.91 | 28 | 22 | 1.75 | - | - | - | - | | |
| TOTAL | 23 | 55 | 0.25 | 92 | 71 | 0.53 | - | - | - | - | | |

The amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1958 was:-

| | | Tons. | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| On account of tuberculosis | ... | 5 | 7 | 2 | 18 |
| On account of other conditions | ... | 4 | 12 | 1 | 25 |
| TOTAL | ... | 10 | - | - | 15 |

All rejected meat is coloured with acid green dye before leaving the abattoir, and is collected by a reputable firm of meat and bone meal manufacturers, by whom it is processed.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

During the course of inspection of other foodstuffs, the following were found to be unfit for human consumption:-

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------|
| Meat, fresh | ... | ... | 857 lbs. |
| Meat, tinned | ... | ... | 1,404 lbs. |
| Fish, frozen | ... | ... | 2,266 lbs. |
| Fish, fresh | ... | ... | 1,397 lbs. |
| Fish, canned | ... | ... | 124 lbs. |
| Shellfish | ... | ... | 105 lbs. |
| Fruit and Vegetables, fresh and frozen | | | 6,181 lbs. |
| Vegetables, canned | ... | ... | 1,371 lbs. |
| Ham, canned | ... | ... | 870 lbs. |
| Soups, canned | ... | ... | 219 lbs. |
| Eggs, frozen liquid | | ... | 67 lbs. |
| Milk, canned | ... | ... | 187 lbs. |
| Cheese | ... | ... | 39 lbs. |
| Jams and other preserves | | ... | 85 lbs. |
| Fruit, canned | ... | ... | 3,615 lbs. |
| Butter and other edible fats | | ... | 12 lbs. |
| Bacon | ... | ... | 55 lbs. |
| Dried fruits | ... | ... | 30 lbs. |
| Biscuits and cakes | ... | ... | 20 lbs. |

Total:- 8 Tons. 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.

This is an increase of nearly three times the amount of such foods found to be unsound in 1958.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year the two remaining producer-retailers of undesignated milk changed their herds to attested stock and in due course obtained licences to produce tuberculin tested milk. Thus by the end of 1958, the whole of the milk supply retailed in Burnley consisted of one or other of the designated milks.

The consumption of pasteurised milk has gained ground considerably, many consumers preferring it to raw tuberculin tested milk, because of its better keeping quality. The requirement contained in the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, whereby pasteurised milk must be bottled on the premises where it is pasteurised has resulted in such milk now having a better keeping quality than hitherto, as re-infection while in the distributors' charge no longer occurs.

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

- (a) Samples of milk taken in the course of delivery to consumers, which were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli:-

| | | No. examined. | No. found positive. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------|
| Undesignated Milk | ... | 2 | Nil |
| Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) | ... | 31 | Nil |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | Total | 33 | |
| | | <hr/> | |

It will be noted that in 1958, as in the previous year, no sample of milk, taken in the course of delivery to consumers, was found to be infected with bovine tubercle bacilli. As all milk supplied in the Borough is now designated, it is probable that in the future tubercle infection of milk will be exceedingly rare.

- (b) Samples of milk taken from supplies sent by producers to local pasteurising plants:-

| | | No. examined. | No. found positive. |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------|
| Undesignated | ... | 41 | 1 |
| Tuberculin Tested | ... | 70 | Nil |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | Total | 111 | 1 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Examination of Milk for Cleanliness.

All milk retailed in the Borough is distributed in sealed bottles.
All milk supplied to children in the schools is pasteurised.

Details of samples taken in the course of delivery to consumers and examined for cleanliness.

| | No. of samples examined | No. found unsatisfactory |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) .. | 358 | 45 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ... | 39 | - |
| Pasteurised | 52 | - |
| Sterilised | 27 | - |
| Undesignated | 13 | 5 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 489 | 50 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

| | |
|--|-----|
| No. of Registered Distributors of Milk (mainly shops retailing sterilised milk) | 449 |
| No. of dairy premises and vehicles inspected | 407 |
| No. of infringements found | 31 |

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

| | |
|---|----|
| Dealers' and Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk | 25 |
|---|----|

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Pasteurisers' Licences | 1 |
| Dealers' and Supplementary Licences, Pasteurised Milk .. | 34 |
| Dealers' and Supplementary Licences, Sterilised Milk .. | 436 |

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950. (Duties of Local Authority)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|----|
| No. of inspections carried out | | 68 |
|--------------------------------|-------|----|

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----|
| No. of infringements found | | 20 |
|----------------------------|-------|----|

It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings for contravention of the provisions of the Act or any of the Orders made thereunder, during the year under review.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

Considerably more effective dips developed during recent years have now practically eradicated this parasitic disease from the sheep flocks throughout the country. No action was necessary, therefore, under this Order during the year under review.

Swine Fever Orders.

Two suspected outbreaks of the disease were investigated by the Veterinary Officer, but the illnesses in the animals were found to be due to other causes.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, 1938/54.

Several outbreaks occurred in Lancashire during the early part of the year due to animals in the incubation period of the disease having been moved from the Eastern Counties, where there were a number of outbreaks. Burnley became within one of the infected areas and for several weeks the movement of all livestock could only take place under licence.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

No case of anthrax occurred during the year. A suspected animal, slaughtered in the Abattoirs, was found not to be suffering from the disease.

Fowl Pest Order, 1938 - Two suspected outbreaks of fowl pest were investigated, but were not confirmed on further investigation at the Ministry's laboratory. Visits are made from time to time by the local authority's officers to the premises of poultry dealers to ensure that crates used for the conveyance of live poultry are properly cleansed and that correct records of movement are kept in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46.

The Veterinary Officer, acting for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, carries out diagnostic investigations at farms in the Borough and the adjoining rural area when infection is found to be present in samples of milk.

In consequence of the increasing change over of herds to tuberculin tested, the work under these Orders diminishes year by year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act regulates the sale of pet animals of all types and prohibits the carrying on of any such business except under licence granted by the local authority. Thirteen licences were granted or renewed during the year. The holders of licences are required to maintain a high standard to ensure the welfare of the animals which pass through their hands and that no nuisance is caused to the occupiers of adjoining property. A severe caution had to be given to one licensee.

ICE CREAM.Bacteriological Examination

Sixty two samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:-

| Grade | Methylene Blue Test | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|---|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| No. of samples in each Grade | 34 | 7 | 7 | 14 |

On each occasion in which the methylene blue test shows that a sufficiently good bacteriological standard is not being attained by firms manufacturing ice cream locally, investigation is made and advice given at the place of manufacture. Firms manufacturing outside Burnley are informed of unsatisfactory laboratory reports and notification is also sent to the local authorities in whose areas the ice cream is manufactured, so that similar investigations can be made. In all instances in which samples are reported to be of grades 3 or 4, further samples are taken, after the necessary investigations are made, to ensure that improvement in the standard has been effected.

Three local firms manufacture ice cream and all use the Hot Mix Method.

Shell-Fish.

Seven samples of shell-fish were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

Food Premises.

(1) The types of Food Premises in the Borough are:-

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bakeries | ... | ... | ... | 105 |
| Grocers | ... | ... | ... | 387 |
| Greengrocers | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Butchers and Cooked Meat Traders | | | | 158 |
| Fishmongers | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Cooked Meat Manufacturers | | | ... | 46 |
| Fish and Chip Shops | ... | | ... | 66 |
| Canteens, kitchens, etc. | | | ... | 75 |
| Cafes and Restaurants | ... | | ... | 61 |
| Hotels, Licensed Clubs, etc. | | | ... | 167 |
| Manufacturers of Ice Cream | | | ... | 3 |
| Retailers of Ice Cream (including the three manufacturers) | | | ... | 271 |

(2) Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (included in (1) above)

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| Butchers manufacturing sausages and/or potted meat | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| Cooked Meat Manufacturers | | | ... | 11 |
| Shopkeepers who also prepare small quantities of cooked meats | | | ... | 41 |
| Retailers and Manufacturers of ice cream | | ... | ... | 271 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | TOTAL | ... | 412 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

(3) Number of inspections of Food Premises

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Meat and other Cooked Foods | ... | 250 |
| Ice Cream | ... | 126 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | TOTAL | 376 |
| | | <hr/> |

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46.

The Veterinary Officer, acting for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, carries out diagnostic investigations at farms in the Borough and the adjoining rural area when infection is found to be present in samples of milk.

In consequence of the increasing change over of herds to tuberculin tested, the work under these Orders diminishes year by year.

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Three local firms manufacture ice cream and all use the Hot Mix Method.

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|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bakeries | ... | ... | ... | 105 |
| Grocers | ... | ... | ... | 387 |
| Greengrocers | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Butchers and Cooked Meat Traders | | | | 158 |
| Fishmongers | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Cooked Meat Manufacturers | | | ... | 46 |
| Fish and Chip Shops | ... | | ... | 66 |
| Canteens, kitchens, etc. | | | ... | 75 |
| Cafes and Restaurants | ... | | ... | 61 |
| Hotels, Licensed Clubs, etc. | | | ... | 167 |
| Manufacturers of Ice Cream | | | ... | 3 |
| Retailers of Ice Cream (including the three manufacturers) | | | ... | 271 |

(2) Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (included in (1) above)

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| Butchers manufacturing sausages and/or potted meat | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| Cooked Meat Manufacturers | | | ... | 11 |
| Shopkeepers who also prepare small quantities of cooked meats | | | ... | 41 |
| Retailers and Manufacturers of ice cream | | ... | ... | 271 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | TOTAL | ... | 412 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

(3) Number of inspections of Food Premises

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Meat and other Cooked Foods | ... | 250 |
| Ice Cream | ... | 126 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | TOTAL | ... |
| | | 376 |
| | | <hr/> |

Analysis of Samples of Foods and Drugs taken during 1958.

| Nature of sample | FORMAL | | INFORMAL | | TOTAL | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Genuine | Adult- erated | Genuine | Adult- erated | Genuine | Adult- erated |
| Almonds (Ground) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Beef (Potted) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Blackcurrant and Aniseed | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Bread | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Butter | | | 6 | | 6 | |
| Buttered Teacake | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cake | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Celery Salt | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cheese (Buttered) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cheese (Spread) | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Chicken (Minced) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Christmas Pudding | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Chutney | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Coffee | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Colour | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Cream | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cream (Double) | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Curry Powder | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Fish Cakes | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Fish Paste | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Flour (Coconut) | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Flour (Plain) | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Fruit Cake Mix | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Fruit Chutney | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Fruit Pudding | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Fruit Sauce | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Glycerine and Blackcurrant | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Herb Tablets | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Ice Cream | | | 21 | 8 | 21 | 8 |
| Carried Forward | | | 61 | 11 | 61 | 11 |

| Nature of Sample | FORMAL | | INFORMAL | | TOTAL | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Genuine | Adult- erated | Genuine | Adult- erated | Genuine | Adult- erated |
| Brought Forward | | | 61 | 11 | 61 | 11 |
| Jam | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Jelly | | | 14 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| Lard | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Lemon Cheese | | | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Lime Crush | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Margarine | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Marzipan | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Mayonnaise | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Meat Paste | | | 4 | | 4 | |
| Meat Pie | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Milk | 86 | 3 | 177 | 5 | 263 | 8 |
| Milk Powder | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Mincemeat | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Mint | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Mixed Herbs | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Nutmeg (Ground) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Orange Drink | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Orange Juice | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Orange Quash | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Pancake Mixture | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Papricka | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Peas | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Peppermint Cordial | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Pork (Chopped) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Pork (Jellied) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Potted Meat | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Rice Pudding | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Rissole | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Sage | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Salmon Paste | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Salmon Spread | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Carried Forward | 86 | 3 | 295 | 24 | 381 | 27 |

| Nature of Sample | FORMAL | | INFORMAL | | TOTAL | |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Genuine | Adult- erated | Genuine | Adult- erated | Genuine | Adult- erated |
| Brought Forward | 86 | 3 | 295 | 24 | 381 | 27 |
| Salmon Tinned | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Sauce (Fruit) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Sausage (Beef) | | | 23 | 2 | 23 | 2 |
| Sausage (Beef and Pork) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Sausage (Pork) | | | 6 | | 6 | |
| Soup | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Sponge Mixture | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Stew | | | 6 | | 6 | |
| Suet (Beef) | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Sulphur Tablets | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Sweets | | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Tapioca | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Tea | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Tomato Ketchup | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Vegetables | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| (Dried) | | | | | | |
| Vinegar | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| | 86 | 3 | 352 | 26 | 438 | 29 |

PARTICULARS OF INFORMAL SAMPLES ADULTERATED OR BELOW STANDARD.

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Result</u> | <u>Action Taken</u> |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Beef Sausage | Deficient of meat. Meat content 40%. | Vendor cautioned. |
| Blackcurrant Jelly | Sample failed the Setting Test as laid down in the Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949. | Manufacturer communicated with. |
| Bread | Sample submitted as a result of a complaint of the presence of a foreign matter. This was found to be harmless and of obscure origin. | Manufacturer informed. |
| Double Cream | No label stating name and address of packer or a registered trade mark. | Vendor cautioned. Cartons now marked with name and address of producer. |
| Ice Cream | Deficient of fat and sugar content. | Manufacturer cautioned. |
| Ice Cream | Deficient of fat content. | Producer cautioned. Further samples taken and found to be genuine. |
| Ice Cream | Deficient of fat. Fat content 4.5%. | Manufacturer cautioned. |
| Ice Cream | Deficient of fat. Fat content 4.9%. | Manufacturer cautioned. |
| Ice Cream | Deficient of non-fatty milk solids. 7% instead of 7.5%. | Manufacturer cautioned. |
| Ice Cream | Deficient of fat. Fat content 4.3%. | Manufacturer cautioned. |

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Result</u> | <u>Action Taken</u> |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Ice Cream | Deficient of non-fatty milk solids. 7% instead of 7.5%. | Manufacturer cautioned. |
| Ice Cream | Deficient of fat. Fat content 4%. | Manufacturer cautioned. Analyst reported fat content improperly distributed throughout sample. Sample probably not representative of whole. |
| Jam and Cream Layer Cake | The cake contained a substance resembling cream but which was not cream. | Vendor interviewed and cautioned. Goods correctly invoiced by supplier. |
| Lemon Cheese | Misleading notice. No label stating name and address or trade mark of maker or packer. | Retailer and manufacturer contacted and informed as to requirements of labelling of Food Order. Manufacturer agreed to label all future products. |
| Lime Jelly | Sample failed the Setting Test as laid down in the Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949. | Vendor and manufacturer cautioned. |
| Lime Jelly | Sample failed the Setting Test as laid down in the Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949. | Manufacturer communicated with and further samples analysed. |
| Meat Pie | Contained a small portion of skin of bovine origin. | Manufacturer contacted. No explanation available as to presence of hair and skin. Stated that no beef used in the manufacture of pork pies. |

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Result</u> | <u>Action Taken.</u> |
|------------------|---|--|
| Milk | Deficient of milk fat. Fat content 2.1% instead of 3%. | Farmer interviewed. Reason for deficiency not known. Employees instructed to plunge milk before bottling. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory. |
| Milk | Deficient of milk solids other than milk fat. Contained not less than 1% nor more than 5% extraneous water. | Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be genuine. |
| Milk | Deficient of milk fat. Contained not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ % nor more than 5% extraneous water. | Producer cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be genuine. |
| Milk | Deficient of milk fat. Fat content 2.76% instead of 3%. | Producer cautioned and County Food and Drugs Officer informed as producer was not selling milk in the Borough at the time of cautioning. |
| Milk | Deficient of milk fat. Fat content 2.60% instead of 3%. | Producer cautioned and warned about bottling milk which is not properly mixed. Farmer to purchase plunger for this purpose. |
| Salmon Paste | Sample consisted of fish paste-salmon and should not be sold as salmon paste. Salmon content not more than 35%. | Manageress instructed regarding correct labelling. |
| Salmon Paste. | Sample consisted of fish paste-salmon and should not be sold as salmon paste. Salmon content not more than 30%. | Manufacturer and retailer cautioned. Product wrongly invoiced. |

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Result</u> | <u>Action Taken</u> |
|---------------|--|---|
| Salmon Paste | Sample consisted of fish paste - salmon. | Manufacturer cautioned. Manufacture of salmon paste to be discontinued. |
| Sausage | Sample contained a blue dye. | The vendors, a well known multiple firm, were visited but could offer no explanation. The manufacturers did not have any such colouring matter on the premises. |

PARTICULARS OF FORMAL SAMPLES ADULTERATED OR BELOW
STANDARD

| <u>Sample</u> | <u>Result</u> | <u>Action Taken</u> |
|---------------|---|--|
| Milk | Deficient of milk solids other than milk fat. 0.3% ethyl alcohol present which was the reason for the abnormally high freezing point. | Producer contacted. Reason for presence of alcohol not known. Further samples taken and found to be satisfactory. |
| Milk | Deficient of milk fat. Fat content 2.55% instead of 3%. | Producer contacted and advised to ensure that the milk is adequately plunged before bottling. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory. |
| Milk | Deficient of milk fat. Fat content 2.75% instead of 3%. | Producer contacted and advised to ensure that the milk is adequately plunged before bottling. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory. |

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1958.

| No. of case. | Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken. | Offence. | Result. |
|--------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 44, 290 and 293. | Non-payment of cost of work done in default, in providing clean water closet. | Order made to pay the sum involved (£17.15s.7d.) plus 7s.6d. costs at rate of £1 weekly. |
| 2 | Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. | Contravention of Section 8. | Not proved. |
| 3 | Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. | Contravention of Section 9b. | Not proved. |
| 4. | Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. | Contravention of Section 30. | Not proved. |
| 5 | Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. | Contravention of Section 10a. | Fined £5.0.0d. |
| 6 | Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. | Contravention of Section 10a. | Fined £5.0.0d. |
| 7 | Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. | Permitting offences 5 and 6 above. | Fined £10.0.0d. with £3.3.0d. costs. |
| 8 | Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. | Smoking in food shop. | Fined £5.0.0d. with £3.3.0d. costs. |
| 9 | Food and Drugs Act, 1955. | Offering unfit food for sale. | One month's imprisonment. |
| 10 | Food and Drugs Act, 1955. | Depositing unfit food for sale. | Fined £10.0.0d. and £6.10.0d. costs. |

SECTION XVIIMISCELLANEOUSMedical Examinations.

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1958:-

| PURPOSE | No. of Examinations |
|---|---------------------|
| Retirement of Local Authority staff ... | 1 |
| Workmen's Compensation Act | 12 |
| Fitness for employment (Superannuation) | 313 |
| Road Traffic Act | 253 |
| Fitness to Work | 64 |
| School Meals Service | 57 |
| Accidents | 5 |
| Teachers - Admissions to Training College | 21 |
| Others | 22 |
| TOTAL | 748 |

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

| Detail | Site of Gauge | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Gannow I.W.C. | Queen's Park | Marsden Hospital |
| | Tons per Sq. mile | Tons per Sq. mile | Tons per Sq. mile |
| Total undissolved matter | 11.89 | 10.53 | 5.21 |
| Total dissolved matter .. | 10.11 | 6.84 | 9.13 |
| Total deposit | 21.95 | 17.37 | 14.34 |
| Sulphate as SO_4 | 3.23 | 2.13 | 3.03 |
| Chlorine as Cl^1 | 1.98 | 1.09 | 1.48 |

THE WEATHER OF 1958 COMPARED WITH 1957
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK

| | Bright Sunshine | | | Rainfall | | | Temperatures | | | | No. of days of Ground Frost | Mean Relative Humidity |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total amount in Hrs. | No. of days of sun. | Highest amount in 24 hrs. | Total Fall in ins. | No. of days of rain. | Highest amount in 24 Hrs. | Mean in Shade | Mean Range | Mean Earth 1 foot | Mean Earth 4 feet | | |
| Average 40 years | 1074.1 | 269 | 15.3 hrs. on 7/6/21 and 29/6/21 | 42.31 | 210 | 2.420 ins. (9/10/41) | 47.2° | 12.4° | 47.7° | 48.8° | 112 | 82.2% |
| 1957 | 1122.1 | 249 | 15.1 hrs. (20th June) | 43.65 | 173 | 1.709 ins. (31st Dec) | 48.4° | 12.6° | 48.8° | 49.2° | 112 | 81.9% |
| 1958 | 688.4 | 152 | 12.1 hrs. (15th June) | 46.196 | 195 | 1.098 ins. (7th June) | 47.1° | 11.6° | 48.2° | 48.4° | 116 | 83.9% |

Sunshine sphere stolen 14.11.57. Replaced 15.4.59. Stolen again 12.10.59. not replaced as yet.

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1958.

LAT : 53° 47' 30N

LONG : 2° 14' 30W

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level

| 1958 | Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level | | THERMOMETERS | | | | | | | | | | Mean Relative Humidity | RAINFALL | | | | BRIGHT SUNSHINE | | | | DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | IN SCREEN | | | | | | | | Mean Min. on Grass | IN GROUND | | No. of Days | Total fall | Most in a day | | No. of days of sun | Total amount | Daily Mean | Most in a day | | NO. OF DAYS OF: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Mean Max. | Mean Min. | Mean Temp. | Absolute Extremes of Temperature | | | | Mean 1 ft. | | Mean 4 ft. | | | | Amount | Day of Month | | | | Amount | Day of Month | N. | NE. | E. | SE. | S. | SW. | W. | NW. | Calm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Highest | Date | Lowest | Date | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M.Fors | Inches | | | | | | | | | | | | M.M. | M.M. | | | Hrs. | Hrs. | Hrs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

| SNOW OR SLEET | SNOW LYING (at obs.hour) | THUNDER HEARD | HAIL | FOG (at obs.hour) | GROUND FROST | GALE |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|------|-------------------|--------------|------|
| 20 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 116 | - |

Sunshine Sphere stolen 14.11.57. Replaced 15.4.58.

Stolen again on 12.10.58; not replaced at end of year.

* Rainfall highest on record since 1920 (next highest on record)

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT 1958

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Principal School Medical Officer.

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THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

For the Municipal Year 1958 - 59

is constituted as follows:-

- HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman P. Henry, J.P.).
- * Mrs. Alderman M. A. Battle, J.P.
 - * Miss Alderman A. Proctor.
 - * Alderman G. Hale, J.P. (Chairman).
 - * " T. Holgate.
 - * " G. Hollinrake.
 - * " W. Jackson.
 - * Mrs. Councillor R. I. Pilling.
 - * Miss Councillor E. Utley.
 - Councillor E. Kelly.
 - " T. Maxfield.
 - " W. Mills.
 - * " P. Mullen.
 - " A. Proctor.
 - " W. Roberts.
 - * " T. Rushton.
 - * " E. Sandy, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
 - " A. Stanworth.
 - " J. H. Sutcliffe.
 - * " E. J. Willis.
- The Rt. Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Burnley.
- * The Rev. J. Keaton.
 - The Rev. L. W. Morgan, B.A.
 - Mr. T. Conroy.
- * Members of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee.

Public Health Department,
BURNLEY.

June, 1959.

The Chairman and Members of
the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work of the School Health Service during the year 1958. This is the twenty eighth report which I have submitted to you and the fifty-first in the series.

In this, my final report, it is fitting that I should look back over the years. Comparing one year with the next, little spectacular progress in the physical improvement of Burnley children is discernible, but in the fifty years since medical inspection was first commenced, vast strides have been made, and in height, weight, general physical fitness, absence of deformities and diseases due to bad nutrition, Burnley's children today are much ahead of their predecessors who first came under medical inspection in 1908. The first report of the School Medical Officer in 1909 stated that nearly sixty per cent. of the defects found in children at that time were due to want of cleanliness and parental neglect, such as sore eyes, sore ears and skin diseases, and many sores on children's scalps were due to gross vermin infestation. At that time the deformities resulting from infantile rickets were too obvious. Seventy nine per cent. of the children left school with gross dental disease. Many children died from diphtheria and the complications of measles and whooping cough. In the early years of the School Health Service, five or six of every two thousand children aged 5 to 14 years died; today only one death occurs in two thousand children in the same age group. Thirty five years ago, one in every fifty Burnley children was found to be suffering from malnutrition. Today, the figure is one in eleven hundred.

Today rickets is unknown. No case of diphtheria has occurred during the last nine years. Deaths from the commoner infectious diseases are very rare. Tuberculous infections of glands are seldom seen. Skin diseases due to dirt and neglect are equally rare. Age for age, the Burnley children of today are two to three inches taller and three to five pounds heavier than the children of fifty years ago.

In the early days of the School Health Service special clinics for the treatment of eye defects, crippling diseases, speech defects

and child guidance were non-existent. For many years these clinics, together with special day and residential schools, have been playing an important part in improving the physical and psychological conditions of children. Much still remains to be done. Vigilance must be maintained to ensure that immunisation and vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis are raised to high levels which will ensure eventually the complete eradication of these ailments.

There must be no complacency regarding the condition of children's teeth. Almost fifty per cent. of those inspected each year show some degree of dental caries, and less than sixty five per cent. of those advised to have their teeth attended to, accept treatment. Consequently many children grow into adolescence and enter employment with unsatisfactory oral hygiene. One of the most difficult aspects of the School Health Service is to rouse both parents and children from their apathetic attitude to dental disease.

In the following pages the work of the Service in 1958 is reviewed. Satisfactory progress was made in the fields of vaccination against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis. The Senior Orthoptist describes efforts made to facilitate reasonably early diagnosis of serious eye defects by inviting parents to take their children of three years of age to the clinic for a check-up of their eyesight. Routine "screening" of very young children for eye defects can make a valuable contribution in the field of preventive medicine.

The Educational Psychologist's report indicates the several behaviour problems and other difficulties which can be resolved or helped by child guidance. The Senior Dental Surgeon suggests simple rules which, if observed, would help to ensure healthy teeth.

On retiring from my appointment as your Principal School Medical Officer, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the interest shown by the members of the Education Committee in the work of the School Health Service during the past twenty-eight years, and to acknowledge the helpful co-operation of the Director of Education, the staff of the Education Department and the professional and clerical staff of the School Health Service.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. Laumont.

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATIONSCHOOLS

In December, 1958 the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 49 less than in December, 1957.

At the end of 1958, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:-

Nurseries, 503; Infants' Departments, 2935; Junior Departments, 4894; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 4108; Academic Secondary Schools, 1142; Special Schools, 180; Total = 13762.

The numbers in the schools are:-

| PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | <u>No. on Roll at 31st December, 1958.</u> | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|
| | Nursery Classes. | Infants Dept. | Junior Dept. |
| Barden ... | - | 154 | 214 |
| Burnley Wood ... | - | 128 | - |
| Lionel Street ... | - | 190 | 436 |
| Stoneyholme ... | 24 | 175 | 277 |
| Rosegrove ... | - | 113 | - |
| Hargher Clough ... | - | - | 461 |
| Habergham ... | - | 95 | - |
| Heasandford ... | - | 183 | 392 |
| Coal Clough ... | 21 | 158 | - |
| Todmorden Road ... | - | 306 | 527 |
| Whittlefield ... | 19 | 62 | - |
| Rosehill ... | - | 148 | 268 |
| Healey Wood ... | - | 72 | 120 |
| Lowerhouse ... | - | - | 330 |
| St. Peter's ... | - | 57 | 119 |
| Holy Trinity ... | - | 94 | 188 |
| St. Stephen's ... | - | 102 | 328 |
| St. Andrew's ... | - | 72 | 156 |
| Wood Top ... | - | 60 | 88 |
| Lane Head ... | - | 52 | 78 |
| Back Lane ... | - | 53 | 92 |
| Myrtle Bank ... | - | 146 | - |
| St. Mary's R.C. ... | - | 175 | 193 |
| St. Thomas's R.C. ... | - | 44 | 101 |
| St. Mary Magdalene's R.C. | - | 109 | 202 |
| St. John's R.C. ... | - | 137 | 218 |
| St. Augustine's R.C. | - | 50 | 106 |

NURSERY SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Accrington Road Nursery School | ... | ... | 80 |
| Habergham Nursery School | ... | ... | 38 |
| Rockwood Nursery School | ... | ... | 42 |
| Rosehill Nursery School | ... | ... | 40 |
| Myrtle Bank Nursery School | ... | ... | 37 |
| Lionel Street Nursery School | ... | ... | 40 |
| Elm Street Nursery School | ... | ... | 40 |
| Howard Street Nursery School | ... | ... | 40 |
| Rosegrove Nursery School | ... | ... | 42 |
| Barden Lane Nursery School | ... | ... | 40 |

MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Barden Boys' Modern Secondary | ... | ... | 486 |
| Burnley Wood Boys' Modern Secondary | ... | ... | 407 |
| Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary | ... | ... | 598 |
| Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary | ... | ... | 464 |
| St. Mary's R.C. Boys' Modern Secondary | ... | ... | 315 |
| St. Hilda's R.C. Girls' Modern Secondary | ... | ... | 333 |
| Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary | ... | ... | 589 |
| Walshaw Girls' Modern Secondary (Annexe) | ... | ... | 281 |

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-----|
| Burnley Technical High School | | | 635 |
| (Boys = 323; Girls = 312) | | | |

ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Grammar School for Boys | ... | ... | 577 |
| High School for Girls | ... | ... | 565 |

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

No. on Roll

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Coal Clough Special School for Educationally | | | |
| Sub-normal children | ... | ... | 77 |
| Open Air School | ... | ... | 103 |

SCHOOL CLINIC

All Clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of the centre for bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 29051, an increase of 2183 on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 305 days.

CLINICS

Medical inspection in schools - approximately ten sessions each week.

General ailments - daily.

Dental inspection in schools - two to three sessions each week.

Dental treatment - daily.

Minor ailment treatment - daily.

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against smallpox - one session each week.

Orthoptic treatment - approximately nine sessions each week.

Physiotherapy, etc. - daily.

Artificial sunlight - two sessions each week.

Child Guidance - daily.

Speech therapy - daily.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis - sessions as required.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis - sessions as required.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Ophthalmic - three sessions each week (average).

Orthopaedic - two sessions each month.

Paediatric - one session each month.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:-

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:-

L. J. Collins, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

E. P. Whitaker, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal Dental Officer:-

J. A. Pilling, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer:-

K. Jackson, L.D.S.

J. Jackson, L.D.S. (Part-time Dental Officer - two sessions weekly)

Ophthalmic Specialists (part-time):-

K. R. Brown, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.
T. E. Shannon, M.B., D.O.M.S.

Paediatrician (part-time)

W. M. L. Turner, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.L.O.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses; One Physiotherapist;
One Educational Psychologist; One Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time);
Two Orthoptists; One Speech Therapist; Five Clerks; Two Dental
Clerk/Attendants.

REPORT

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES AND OTHER STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

The specialist clinics for orthopaedic, eye defects and paediatrics are held in the school clinic premises. The specialists who attend these clinics are employed in the Burnley Hospital Group and no charge is made by the Regional Hospital Board for the services of the Orthopaedic Surgeon and the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. The Paediatrician and the Ophthalmic Surgeons are paid sessional fees by the Authority.

Children are referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at his out-patient clinic held in Victoria Hospital. During the latter part of 1958 tonsils and adenoids operations were suspended because of an epidemic of poliomyelitis in the town.

Two Orthoptists provide a service for children in the School Clinics of Burnley and Nelson, and also in the Ophthalmic Department of the Burnley Victoria Hospital. Nine sessions a week are held in the Burnley School Clinic, seven sessions a week in Nelson School Clinic and four sessions a week in the Hospital. This arrangement works most satisfactorily and ensures continuity of treatment before admission, while in hospital and after discharge from hospital. The cost of the Orthoptic Service is borne pro rata by the two Education Authorities and the Hospital Management Committee.

The School Health Service is closely co-ordinated with the services for the care of young children, vaccination and immunisation and prevention of illness and after-care administered in accordance with Sections 22, 26 and 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The two medical officers who undertake the clinical duties in connection with medical inspection and clinic treatment of school children are also employed in the service for the care of infants and young children and conduct infant welfare, immunisation and vaccination clinics. All the clinics and forms of treatment, including specialist clinics, are equally available for children attending schools and nurseries and for children referred from infant welfare centres.

Child guidance duties are undertaken by the whole-time Educational Psychologist, with the assistance of a part-time Psychiatric Social Worker, who is employed for an average of four sessions each week. It is still not possible to obtain the services of a child psychiatrist.

The Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham St. Annes, which is administered by a voluntary Committee, received 122 Burnley school children for periods of two weeks of convalescence between April and October. The selection of children is the responsibility of the School Medical Officers.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Health Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

Co-operation with both statutory and voluntary bodies is well established and no difficulties arise. Information and advice are freely given between the general practitioners, the hospital staffs and the school medical officers. The local hospitals supply lists of children admitted and discharged. Health Visitors attend the hospital children's wards and the paediatric out-patient clinics.

I would like to express my thanks to the Almoners and Hospital Secretaries, the School Welfare Officers, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, the Ministry of Labour Youth Employment Officer, the Superintendent of the House of Help, the Secretary of the Council of Social Service, the Area Manager of the National Assistance Board, the W.V.S. Organiser and the Head Teachers of the Schools for their assistance in the work of the School Health Service.

I have repeatedly drawn attention to the small number of parents who are present in the schools when routine medical inspections are being undertaken. All parents are invited by letter to come, and although about two-thirds of the parents are present when the youngest group of children are being inspected, only one-third attend for the

second and less than 4% for the third routine inspections. Now that fewer mothers are in whole-time employment, there would appear to be no valid reason why many more should not be present. The school medical officers would welcome the opportunity to discuss with mothers the physical condition of the older children before they are due to leave school. When 1367 children aged 14 years and over were inspected, of whom 165 were found with conditions which required treatment, only 51 parents were present at the time of medical examination.

The numbers of parents who were present when children were being submitted to routine inspection were:-

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| With the Entrants | ... | ... | ... | 773 or 65.9% |
| With the Second Age Groups | ... | ... | ... | 573 or 35.8% |
| With the Third Age Groups | ... | ... | ... | 51 or 3.7% |

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation

The conveniences of all schools in the Borough have now been modernised and are hygienically satisfactory. Frequent inspections by the public health inspectors have ensured that they are maintained in a clean condition.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 4579 which is 33.3% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 5133, so that altogether 9712 examinations were made.

The following table gives details of the ages of the children submitted to routine inspection:-

| AGES | ENTRANTS | | | | | | | | | | SECOND AGE GROUP | | | | | THIRD AGE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | Other Periodic Inspections |
|--------|----------|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-------|------|------------------|----|----|-------|------|-----------------|-----|----|----|----|-------|-----|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | Total | | | | | |
| BOYS | 58 | 47 | 116 | 278 | 48 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 624 | 621 | 125 | 38 | 25 | 809 | 597 | 23 | 80 | - | 10 | - | 710 | 219 | | | | |
| GIRLS | 40 | 35 | 93 | 267 | 49 | 24 | 16 | 25 | 549 | 616 | 115 | 39 | 23 | 793 | 474 | 78 | 82 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 657 | 218 | | | | |
| TOTALS | 98 | 82 | 209 | 545 | 97 | 52 | 40 | 50 | 1173 | 1237 | 240 | 77 | 48 | 1602 | 1071 | 101 | 162 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 1367 | 437 | | | | |

| | | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Routine Inspections | ... | 2362 | 2217 | 4579 |

Other Inspections:-

No. of Special Inspections
and Re-inspections:-

| | <u>Special Inspections</u> | <u>Re- inspections</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| At Schools ... | 132 | 3783 | 3915 |
| At School Clinic | 1169 | 49 | 1218 |
| | <u>1301</u> | <u>3832</u> | <u>5133</u> |

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:-

For Routine Medical Inspection: 321

For "Following-up" Defects: -

The 437 other periodic inspections shown above are in respect of children who were first inspected as "entrants" in the nursery classes and are now between six and eight years of age. These additional inspections were made to bridge the gap of six or seven years before they are due to be inspected in the second age group when they reach the age of 10 years.

The Medical Officers also saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection. Owing to time being devoted to vaccination against poliomyelitis, no special follow-up visits to schools were made.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. The ten nursery schools have 439 young children on the roll and the nursery classes in three other schools have 64 making a total of 503 children under five years of age who receive nursery care. Frequent visits for supervision of these young children were made during the year, and 297 were given a full routine medical examination.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

The statistical tables will be found on Pages 46 to 55.

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 4579 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 699 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In the entrant group the percentage of children with defects requiring treatment was 15.5%, as compared with 12.8% in 1957. In the second age group, the percentage in 1958 was 17.5% as compared with 14.4% in 1957 and in the third age group the percentage with defects requiring treatment was 12.1% as compared with 10.9% in 1957. Of the total children inspected routinely, 15.3% required treatment, as compared with 13.0% in 1957 and 10.8% in 1956.

During the last two years there has been an increase in the percentage of children with defects requiring treatment, due in the main to defects of vision and minor orthopaedic conditions. The general improvement over the last thirty years is shown in the following figures.

Average percentage of children found to have defects requiring treatment.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 1958 | 15.3 |
| 1953 - 57 | 11.9 |
| 1948 - 52 | 10.9 |
| 1943 - 47 | 14.4 |
| 1938 - 42 | 21.6 |
| 1933 - 37 | 26.0 |
| 1928 - 32 | 36.5 |

Of the 699 found to require treatment, 196 had vision defects, mainly errors of refraction. This is 4.3% of the total inspected. In 1957, 3.5% were found to have defective vision. Two hundred and sixty two children were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 655 who had been under supervision in previous years were re-examined. Two hundred and eight children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 471 who had previously worn spectacles and whose vision showed changes were supplied with prescriptions for new spectacles through the authority's eye clinic. In addition, 154 children were prescribed spectacles otherwise than through the School Health Service. The children in the youngest age group continue to have fewer vision defects than the older pupils. One hundred and fifty nine were found to squint.

At both routine and special inspections 758 children were noted in whom nose and throat defects were present to a greater or lesser extent. The majority of these had enlarged or unhealthy conditions of tonsils and evidence of adenoids. Only 125 required to be referred to the specialist for further opinion or treatment.

Diseases of the heart and circulation showed a slightly lower incidence to that of the previous year, being present in 0.9% of those inspected, and this compares favourably with the average incidence of 1.6% during the decennium 1948 - 1957. Most of the heart conditions were functional; cases of severe organic disease following rheumatic fever or acute infections have been relatively rare for several years.

Vermin Infestation. The health visitors made 127 surveys in schools for **general** cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation. Thirty seven thousand nine hundred and eighty seven inspections were made of individual pupils. One thousand two hundred and sixty eight instances of infestation in respect of 894 pupils were found. The usual home visits were made and mothers were advised on appropriate measures to cleanse children's hair and prevent re-infestation.

This is not a serious problem in schools today, the instances of infestation being 3.3% of the children inspected by the health visitors. Generally the infestation is limited to some nits in the hair of girls, and the presence of lice is extremely rare. Where infestation is found, it is almost invariably families who are otherwise unsatisfactory, the children being generally neglected, mothers thriftless and homes dirty.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1958, as in previous years, careful inspection was made by the Medical Officers of the clothing and footgear of children to see if present-day conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 4579 children shows that none had seriously defective clothing and only two had very defective footwear.

| | Clothing. | | Footgear. | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | No. of | | No. of | |
| | children. | % | children. | % |
| Children classified as very good | 4419 | 96.5 | 4422 | 96.5 |
| Children classified as good | 160 | 3.5 | 155 | 3.4 |
| Children classified as defective | - | - | 2 | .1 |

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE SCHOOL CHILD (as judged by height and weight)

Over the last few years there has been little change in the average heights and weights of children, though there is a tendency for the youngest group of nursery children to show an increase in weight. Compared with the heights and weights of children of thirty or more years ago, children today are about two inches taller and four pounds heavier than their mothers and fathers were when attending infant schools.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS.

| | Aged 3 years | | Aged 5 years | | Aged 10 years | | Aged 14 years | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Number inspected | 47 | 35 | 278 | 267 | 621 | 616 | 597 | 474 |
| Average height in inches | 38.6 | 39.6 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 53.1 | 53.3 | 61.1 | 61.3 |
| Average weight in pounds | 37.0 | 35.1 | 43.4 | 41.5 | 71.2 | 70.4 | 106.9 | 106.8 |

Physical Condition. The physical condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 4579 pupils, whose physical condition was noted, only 4 were considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition and only one of these was in the group aged 14 years and over. Of all the pupils classified for this purpose 99.9% were considered to be satisfactory.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1169 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 1218. One thousand two hundred and one of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from Schools. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 17 attendances.

Only one case of ringworm and no case of scabies required to attend the clinic. Two cases of scabies were found during the routine inspection of 4579 children in schools. One case of impetigo found during routine inspections and eleven treated at the clinic are considerably less than were discovered in the previous year.

The following is a summary of the defects found in school children attending the inspection clinic:-

| | | | <u>Requiring Treatment</u> | <u>Requiring Observation</u> |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ringworm | ... | ... | 1 | - |
| Scabies | ... | ... | - | - |
| Impetigo | ... | ... | 6 | - |
| Other Skin Diseases | ... | ... | 121 | 4 |
| Eye Defects | ... | ... | 181 | 38 |
| Ear Defects | ... | ... | 57 | 5 |
| Nose and Throat Defects | ... | ... | 66 | 11 |
| Speech Defects | ... | ... | 19 | 10 |
| Lymphatic Gland Enlargement | | | 4 | - |
| Heart and Circulation Defects | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lung Diseases | ... | ... | 24 | 3 |
| Development Defects | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Orthopaedic Defects | ... | ... | 78 | 5 |
| Nervous System Defects | ... | ... | 17 | 1 |
| Psychological Conditions | ... | ... | 14 | 1 |
| Abdomen | ... | ... | - | 2 |
| Other Conditions | ... | ... | 218 | 2 |
| | | | <hr/> 809 | <hr/> 84 |

Miscellaneous Examinations. In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic:-

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| For freedom from infection prior to admission to Orthopaedic Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| For freedom from infection prior to admission to Camp School | ... | ... | ... | 572 |
| For suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes | | | | 173 |
| Prior to admission to Residential Schools and Approved Schools | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Children to be boarded out (Children's Department) | | | | 39 |
| For fitness for employment on leaving School | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Reports for Juvenile Court | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| For suitability for employment out of school hours | | | | 207 |
| For fitness to take part in Juvenile Entertainment | | | | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Inspections by nurses | ... | ... | ... | 306 |

FOLLOWING UP

Pupils with defects were followed up by the school health visitors to ensure that treatment was received where this was found necessary and that advice and guidance were given to parents and teachers. This involved 6,656 visits to schools and homes of parents, apart from the visits made to schools in connection with routine medical inspection.

Follow up visits by the Nurses for:-

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Defective vision | ... | ... | ... | 4581 |
| Nose and Throat Defects | ... | ... | ... | 166 |
| Other Defects | ... | ... | ... | 1909 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 6656 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

INFECTIOUS DISEASEReview of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease

During 1958, no infectious disease was prevalent in epidemic form. Comparatively few cases of measles and german measles occurred, and of these only 37 were in children of compulsory school age.

Of 92 cases of scarlet fever, 61 were in children between 5 and 14 years of age.

A sharp outbreak of acute poliomyelitis in the autumn resulted in 23 cases, eight being in children between 5 and 14 years of age and eleven in children under 5 years. Of the 5 to 14 age group, only 2 cases were of the paralytic type, but in the cases in the pre-school group, 10 were paralytic. Poliomyelitis caused the death of one school child.

Of 10 cases of whooping cough, six were in the 0 to 4 age group and four in the 5 to 14 age group.

Four cases of pneumonia occurred in children of compulsory school age.

Notifications of tuberculosis in children under fifteen years of age numbered five. Four of these were in the 5 to 14 years age group and one was under five years of age. Of the four cases in the age group 5 to 14 years, three were early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, all of whom were contacts of other members of their households. The only non-pulmonary case was a gland infection in a child of 6 years of age.

During the past nine years, apart from two doubtful cases, which were not confirmed on bacteriological investigation, diphtheria has been absent from the town. The following figures show the decrease in the number of cases (all ages) notified over the past thirteen years:-

| | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1946 - 71 | 1950 - 1 | 1954 - Nil |
| 1947 - 33 | 1951 - Nil | 1955 - Nil |
| 1948 - 16 | 1952 - 1 | 1956 - Nil |
| 1949 - 9 | 1953 - Nil | 1957 - Nil |
| | | 1958 - Nil |

There was a marked decrease in the incidence of Sonne Dysentery during the year, only 11 cases (all ages) being notified. Of these, four were in children of compulsory school age and 3 in children under 5 years of age. It was mild in type and occurred principally in the third quarter of the year.

The notifiable diseases among children of compulsory school age (5 - 14 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:-

| Disease | No. of notifications | Deaths |
|--|----------------------|--------|
| Scarlet Fever | 61 | - |
| Whooping Cough | 4 | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - |
| Measles and German Measles ... | 37 | - |
| Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia | 4 | - |
| Meningococcal Infection ... | - | - |
| Dysentery | 4 | - |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis ... | 3 | - |
| Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ... | 1 | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 8 | 1 |
| Food Poisoning | 3 | - |

Immunisation against Diphtheria. In 1958, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the Local Health Authority's arrangements, both in the central clinic and by general practitioners, was 1079. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1958, the child population of the Borough consisted of 5,900 children under five years of age and 12,100 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 56.9% of the under fives and 73.9% of the five to fifteen years age group have been immunised against diphtheria. These percentages do not, however, show a true immunity index, because many of the children have not received "booster" injections and immunity is reduced with passage of time. The number of "booster" injections given during the year (all ages) was 500.

Age groups of children considered to have a satisfactory degree of immunity are:-

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Under 1 year | ... | ... | ... | 31.1% |
| 1 - 4 years, inclusive | ... | ... | ... | 63.7% |
| 5 - 14 years, inclusive | ... | ... | ... | 35.8% |
| Total under 15 years | ... | ... | ... | <u>42.7%</u> |

The numbers dealt with during 1958 were:-

| Immunisation completed | Primary | | | Total | No. of Re-inforcement Injections. (all ages) | Total immunised |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|--------|-------|--|-----------------|
| | Under 5 years | 5-14 years | Adults | | | |
| At L.A. Clinic | 781 | 22 | - | 803 | 425 | 1228 |
| By Medical Practitioners | 265 | 11 | - | 276 | 75 | 351 |
| TOTAL | 1046 | 33 | - | 1079 | 500 | 1579 |

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to children in the year prior to their fourteenth birthday, and thus enables those

protected against tuberculosis to be followed up for at least a further year before they leave school.

In 1958, the number of parents who consented to the vaccination of their children was less than in the previous year, the acceptances being 57.4% of the children in the appropriate age group, as compared with 64.5% in 1957 and 54.7% in 1956.

The following statistics give details of the numbers vaccinated during 1958, and a review of those who were vaccinated in the previous year.

Vaccination was offered to 1074 pupils of whom 616 (57.4%) accepted it. Of these 491 (79.7%) were found to be suitable and were vaccinated.

Particulars are as follows:-

| <u>No. of Pupils in 13 year age group (1958).</u> | | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (a) To whom B.C.G. vaccination was offered | ... | 545 | 529 | 1074 |
| (b) No. of above (a) who accepted | ... | 282 | 334 | 616 |
| (c) No. of (b) who were found to be:- | | | | |
| (i) Mantoux negative | ... | 232 | 262 | *494 |
| (ii) Mantoux positive | ... | 39 | 72 | 111 |
| (iii) Left town or consent revoked before test | ... | 11 | - | 11 |
| (d) No. of (c) (i) who were given B.C.G. vaccination | ... | 232 | 259 | 491 |
| (e) No. of (d) whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. Vaccination | ... | 232 | 259 | 491 |
| (f) No. who required a further B.C.G. vaccination as not rendered Mantoux positive after 1st vaccination | ... | - | - | - |

* Includes two girls for whom consent for vaccination was revoked and one girl who left town before vaccination was due.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of the above cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2214 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

Children vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1957.

| | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was positive after B.C.G. vaccination during 1957 ... | 294 | 286 | 580 |
| No. of the above pupils whose Mantoux test was still positive during 1958 | 292 | 281 | 573 |
| No. of pupils whose Mantoux test was negative and required a further B.C.G. vaccination | - | - | - |
| No. of pupils who left town before annual test was due | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| No. of pupils whose parents withdrew consent for the annual test | - | - | - |
| Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of the above cases | ... | ... | 1146 |
| Total attendances at B.C.G. Clinic in respect of all cases | ... | ... | 3360 |
| No. of 13 year old children given B.C.G. vaccination since the inauguration of the Scheme in 1954 | ... | ... | 2350 |

MEDICAL TREATMENT

The arrangements for the treatment of school children during 1958 remained the same as in previous years. Good co-operation with the local hospitals is maintained. This is ensured by the staffing of the ophthalmic, paediatric and orthopaedic clinics by hospital consultant staff. Interchange of clinical reports and information between the school medical officers and general practitioners and hospital medical staffs continues to be well maintained and extremely satisfactory.

The consultant paediatrician sees cases referred to him by the school medical officers and from the infant welfare centres at a monthly clinic which he holds in the School Clinic premises. During the year, 43 school children and 12 pre-school children were examined, the attendances being 48 and 14 respectively. The interest and co-operation of the paediatrician is most valuable.

The 29,051 attendances for all purposes at the School Clinic are 2183 more than the attendances for 1957.

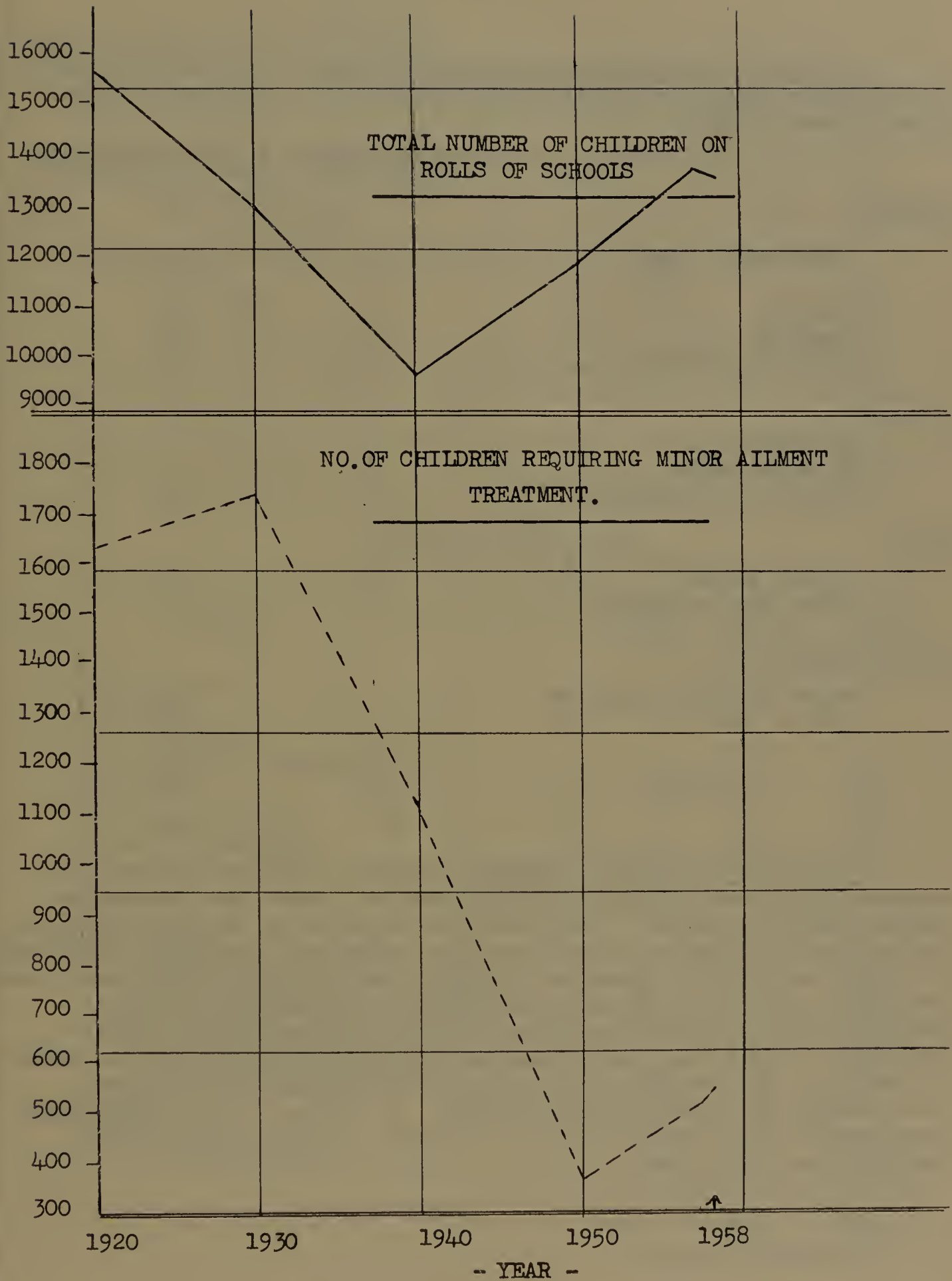
Total Clinic Attendances (Pre-School and School Children).

| | Dental Treatment | Minor Ailment Clinic | Medical Clinic S.M.O. | Consultant Paediatrician's Clinic | Ophthalmic Clinic | Orthoptic T'ment | Physiotherapy and Orthopaedic T'ment | Treatment of Speech Defects | Artificial Sunlight Treatment | B.C.G. Vaccination | Child Guidance | Educational Guidance | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|
| School children | 5941 | 4258 | 1218 | 48 | 2691 | 2457 | 2344 | 2921 | 349 | 3360 | 138 | 107 | 1398 | 27230 |
| Pre-school children | 19 | 157 | 116 | 14 | 266 | 566 | 290 | 152 | 233 | - | 7 | 1 | - | 1821 |

Minor Ailments - Attendances for treatment.School Children

| Diseases | No. of Cases under treatment 1.1.58. | Number of new cases. | Total No. of cases dealt with. | Number of attendances. |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>SKIN:-</u> | | | | |
| Ringworm: Scalp ... | - | - | - | - |
| Body ... | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Scabies ... | - | - | - | - |
| Impetigo ... | - | 11 | 11 | 66 |
| Other skin diseases .. | 6 | 118 | 124 | 1030 |
| <u>EYE:-</u> | | | | |
| Blepharitis... | - | 7 | 7 | 64 |
| Conjunctivitis ... | - | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Iritis ... | - | - | - | - |
| Keratitis ... | - | - | - | - |
| Corneal Ulcer ... | - | - | - | - |
| Other Eye Conditions | - | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| <u>EAR:-</u> | | | | |
| Otitis Media ... | - | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Other Ear Diseases ... | 1 | 46 | 47 | 225 |
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> , e.g. Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores etc. ... | - | 341 | 341 | 2852 |
| | 7 | 533 | 540 | 4258 |

The number of children who required to attend the clinic for minor ailment treatment was slightly higher than in the previous year and represents 3.9% of the total number on the Schools' Rolls, as compared with 1.3% in the year 1930. The accompanying chart shows the reduction in the number of children requiring treatment for minor ailments over the last twenty-eight years.



Pre-School Children at the School Clinic. The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

| | | <u>No. of Cases.</u> | <u>No. of Attendances.</u> |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| SKIN:- | | | |
| Ringworm: | Head ... | - | - |
| | Body ... | - | - |
| Scabies | ... .. | - | - |
| Impetigo | ... .. | 6 | 49 |
| Other Skin Conditions | | 2 | 11 |
| EYE:- | | | |
| Blepharitis... | ... | - | - |
| Conjunctivitis | ... | - | - |
| Other Eye Conditions | | 1 | 10 |
| EAR:- | | | |
| Otitis Media | ... | 1 | 9 |
| Other Ear Conditions | | 1 | 3 |
| MISCELLANEOUS, e.g. | | | |
| Minor Injuries, Bruises, | | | |
| Sores, etc. | ... | 13 | 75 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | ... | 24 | 157 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. Children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations are generally admitted to a ward for this purpose in the General Hospital. They enter the hospital on the day prior to, and are retained for at least three days after the operation. Children requiring operative procedures for other ear, nose and throat conditions are dealt with in the special department of the General Hospital. Throughout the year the specialist made 60 examinations of children referred to him by the School Medical Officers and performed 34 operations. In addition, 110 children had operations by arrangements otherwise than through the School Health Service. At the end of the year twenty-nine pupils on the school clinic list were awaiting admission to hospital for operations.

Eye Diseases and Visual DefectsOPHTHALMIC CLINIC

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Sessions held | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87 |
| No. of children examined for errors of refraction, etc:- | | | | | |
| New cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 262 |
| Re-examinations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 655 |
| No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:- | | | | | |
| New cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 208 |
| Re-examinations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 471 |
| Attendances for approval of spectacles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 844 |
| Attendances for atropine drops .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667 |
| Total attendances | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2691 |
| Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |

ERRORS OF REFRACTION

Classification of patients dealt with in 1958.

| <u>Defect</u> | | | <u>New</u> <u>Cases</u> | <u>Old</u> <u>Cases</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Hypermetropia | ... | ... | 24 | 32 | 56 |
| Nystagmus | ... | ... | - | 1 | 1 |
| Optic Atrophy | ... | ... | - | 1 | 1 |
| Hypermetropic Astigmatism | ... | ... | 53 | 110 | 163 |
| Myopia | ... | ... | 47 | 61 | 108 |
| Myopic Astigmatism | ... | ... | 21 | 79 | 100 |
| Mixed Astigmatism | ... | ... | 25 | 43 | 68 |
| Cataract | ... | ... | 1 | - | 1 |
| Anisometropia | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| STRABISMUS | | | | | |
| plus hypermetropia | ... | ... | 31 | 80 | 111 |
| plus hypermetropic Astigmatism | ... | ... | 30 | 204 | 234 |
| plus Myopia | ... | ... | - | 2 | 2 |
| plus Myopic Astigmatism | ... | ... | - | 6 | 6 |
| plus Mixed Astigmatism | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Ptosis | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Blepharitis | ... | ... | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not yet classified | ... | ... | - | 4 | 4 |
| Found to have normal vision | ... | ... | 23 | 16 | 39 |
| | | | 262 | 654 | 916 |

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT

The following table shows the number of children who attended for examination and treatment by the Orthoptists. All cases requiring orthoptic treatment are first examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeons.

| | <u>School Children</u> | <u>Pre- School Children</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| NO.OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN SEEN AT THE ORTHOPTIC CLINIC | 642 | 366 | 1008 |
| ATTENDANCES:- | | | |
| (a) For Orthoptic Examination ... | 103 | 33 | 136 |
| (b) For Treatment | 949 | 3 | 952 |
| (c) For Inspection and Supervision | 1405 | 530 | 1935 |
| | <hr/> 2457 | <hr/> 566 | <hr/> 3023 |
| CHILDREN REFERRED FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| CHILDREN RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| No.of Sessions devoted to treatment or supervision | | | 439 |

THE SENIOR ORTHOPTIST SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING REPORT:-Survey of Eyesight of Three-year old Children.

At the beginning of the year, a scheme was put into operation whereby parents of children who attained the age of three years during the year were invited to bring them to the clinic for a check-up of their eyesight, so as to facilitate reasonably early diagnosis of serious eye defect.

Recognition charts of simple pictures similar to the ones used on a sight-testing chart were sent to parents along with a letter explaining the desirability of early diagnosis and treatment of defective vision and strabismus. The parents were asked to teach the children the names of the pictures and were given appointment dates several weeks in advance, in order to give them the opportunity both to get the children accustomed to the idea and learn to name the pictures, thus enabling as much information as possible to be obtained at the first visit.

As this type of scheme has not been carried out locally before, and does not appear to have been done on similar lines in other local authority clinics, it was difficult to assess how many parents would take advantage of the opportunity. Morning and afternoon sessions were held during the week, and on Saturday mornings, so as to ascertain which produced the best attendance, and information was obtained from the parents who brought their children as to whether they had to get off work in order to attend.

Out of 1101 children who were notified to attend, 255 or 23% did in fact do so at the first notification, but a further 37 attended later, thus increasing the percentage to 26.5%. All the children who attended were brought by a responsible adult, usually the mother.

In regard to whether the parent had to get off work, the following information was elicited:-

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) Parent (usually the mother) had not to get off work. In most cases the mother did not go out to work | ... | ... | ... | 77.7% |
| (2) Parent got off work | ... | ... | ... | 6.0% |
| (3) Had not to get off work but said would have done so if necessary | ... | ... | ... | 3.1% |
| (4) Parent worked but arranged for child to be brought by someone else | ... | ... | ... | 6.0% |
| (5) Requested appointment when not working | ... | ... | ... | 7.2% |

Long before any final statistics were obtained, it became evident that the majority of parents who were taking advantage of the scheme were in families where the mother did not go out to work, and it was therefore thought that possibly sessions held on Saturday mornings might

enable parents who worked during the week to attend. This did not, however, prove to be the case. Examination of the percentage of attendances showed that of those notified to attend, 21.4% attended at morning sessions, 23.2% at afternoon sessions, and 22.0% at sessions held on Saturday mornings.

As many workpeople have a five day working week, it would appear that in a household where both parents go out to work, Saturday morning is occupied with domestic activities.

Notifications were sent out at periods varying from two to five weeks in advance of the appointment date, but this had no effect on the percentage of attendances.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 23.6% | attended after 2 weeks' notice. | | | | |
| 23.3% | " | " | 3 | " | " |
| 21.4% | " | " | 4 | " | " |
| 23.0% | " | " | 5 | " | " |

The state of the weather was also recorded, as it was felt that possibly attendance would tend to be better in good weather. The average attendance on days of good weather was 25.3% and 22.0% on days of inclement weather, but there was no appreciable difference between the summer and winter months.

The age of three years was chosen as being old enough for a child to be sufficiently co-operative to enable the visual acuity to be recorded on a picture chart, provided the parents had played their part at home in teaching the child to recognise the pictures, and for a cover test and examination of ocular muscle movements to be carried out. Although in fact adequate information was obtained in a large number of cases, there were also many who will have to be seen a second and possibly a third time before a decision can be arrived at as to whether any further ophthalmic investigation is indicated, or whether the sight is reasonably adequate for the child's age and no further action, therefore, necessary. In relation to this, the following details were extracted:-

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------|
| (1) Adequate information at 1st visit | ... | ... | 162 |
| (2) Adequate information at 2nd visit | ... | ... | 17 |
| (3) Unable to record acuity, but no squint or muscle anomaly detected; will be renotified, or have failed to attend on renotification | ... | ... | 65 |
| (4) Acuity recorded, but being kept under observation and will require further action later | ... | | 48 |
| | | | <hr/> 292 <hr/> |

These details show that adequate information was obtained on the first visit for just over half of the children, and it might have to be considered whether $3\frac{1}{2}$ years may be a better age at which to see them. It is accepted widely that the earlier a child with defective vision or squint is treated, the better is the result likely to be, and it is emphasized strongly that no child is too young for ophthalmic examination and treatment where any definite defect is suspected. In any scheme such as the one under review, one has to consider the time involved and staff available, and possibly a slightly older age may have to be considered in order to reduce the number of visits.

It is not proposed at this stage to give details of the defects found as a result of the scheme, as the information is by no means complete, but it is hoped to assess the value of the scheme in the next annual report.

Routine "screening" of very young children in regard to eye defects has been advocated by many ophthalmologists, and certainly the scheme now being tried out can make a valuable contribution in the field of preventive medicine.

THE PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon held 15 Consultant Clinic Sessions in the School Clinic premises. As practically all cases requiring orthopaedic treatment or hospital care are now dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic of Victoria Hospital, the children attending the clinic in the Elizabeth Street premises are mostly those who require physiotherapy and exercises. The types of cases dealt with are summarised below.

| | | | <u>School</u> <u>Children.</u> | <u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children.</u> |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| New cases examined | ... | ... | 41 | 14 |
| Old cases examined | ... | ... | 79 | 16 |
| Attendances of old cases | ... | ... | 133 | 25 |

The Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon referred 10 school children and 3 pre-school children to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises and corrective treatments. The school children made 132 attendances and the pre-school children made 74 attendances at the clinic.

| | | | | <u>School</u> <u>Children</u> | <u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u> |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS:-</u> | | | | | |
| Infantile Paralysis | ... | ... | | 10 | 1 |
| Spastic Paralysis | ... | ... | | 3 | 4 |
| Deformities of feet:- | | | | | |
| (a) talipes | ... | ... | ... | 9 | - |
| (b) other | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 10 |
| Other deformities of lower limb | ... | | | 13 | 8 |
| Spina Bifida | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - |
| Other deformities of spinal column | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Torticollis | ... | ... | ... | - | - |
| Schlatter's disease | ... | ... | | - | - |
| Dislocation of hip joint | | | ... | 8 | - |
| Arthritic diseases | ... | ... | | 2 | - |
| Tuberculous bone and joint disease | | | | 2 | - |
| Traumatic and Postural conditions | | | | 4 | - |
| Other conditions | ... | ... | | 26 | 5 |
| | | | | <hr/> 120 | <hr/> 30 |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Twenty eight school children and 6 pre-school children were supplied with splints, plaster cases and other surgical appliances.

Two cases were receiving hospital treatment on 1st January, 1958; seven were admitted to and four were discharged from hospital during the year, leaving five in hospital at the end of the year. The average duration of stay in hospital of those discharged was 123 days.

At the end of the year, 100 children remained on the register (80 school children; 20 pre-school children).

In addition to the treatment of patients on the Clinic Register, the physiotherapist gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred to her by the School Medical Officers. In the latter part of the year, owing to the shortage of physiotherapists in the local hospitals, she assisted temporarily in the treatment of children in Marsden Hospital who were the victims of a small outbreak of poliomyelitis in the autumn.

The following children were referred by the school medical officers directly to the physiotherapist for treatment.

| | | | <u>School Children</u> | <u>Pre-School Children</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| No. of patients | ... | ... | 302 | 27 |
| No. of attendances | ... | ... | <u>2038</u> | <u>177</u> |
| Treatments: | For remedial exercises | 648 | | 93 |
| | For breathing exercises | 1065 | | 67 |
| | For corrective treatment | 336 | | 18 |
| | | | <u>2049</u> | <u>178</u> |

The total attendances at the clinic were 2634

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT:-

| | <u>School Children</u> | <u>Pre-School Children</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| No. of patients ... | 39 | 23 | 62 |
| No. of attendances | 349 | 233 | 582 |

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

By Mr. J. A. Pilling, L.D.S.

The year 1958 saw no changes in the staff, which comprised two full-time school dental officers, together with Mr. J. B. Jackson who attended two sessions per week as anaesthetist, and Mr. N. Wild who, as Orthodontic Consultant, attended one session per week. There are also two full-time dental attendants.

Most of the schools have been visited, but it has not been possible to visit all the nursery schools. In some of the older schools the examinations take place under quite unsatisfactory conditions, with too little light and too much noise. It is emphasised that this is no reflection on the head teachers, who do their utmost to make the examinations as comfortable as possible and are most co-operative in every way. It is pleasing to have an examination room specially provided for medical and dental inspections in the newer schools.

Parents are invited to attend their children's first dental inspection in schools, but unfortunately only very few accept this invitation. The evils of dental disease appear to be of little concern to the majority of parents and less to the children themselves. Like children's ailments, such as measles and mumps, dental caries seems to be accepted as a minor cross that all must bear.

Once again attention must be drawn to the neglect of tooth cleaning and good oral habits. Much dental caries is due to sheer laziness, and few cases have been seen of really healthy oral hygiene. It might be of some consolation to young children, boys in particular, to know that clean teeth are more important than clean necks.

Four rules must be observed to ensure a healthy mouth;
(1) curtailment of the intake of refined sugar; (2) avoidance of the development of "a sweet tooth"; (3) no taking of snacks between meals; (4) tooth cleaning after every meal.

It is not always possible to clean the teeth after every meal, but it helps to finish a meal with a detergent food, such as an apple.

The year has seen the introduction to dentistry of new equipment which aims at making dental treatment more acceptable, and it is intended to install apparatus of this nature in the clinic during 1959.

The attendance of the Consultant in Orthodontics has helped the orthodontic service to expand, and his advice has been of great benefit. Moreover, some parents are taking a greater interest in this aspect of preventive dentistry and most of those whose children receive this form of treatment are co-operating well. Orthodontic

treatment is lengthy and occasionally one is discouraged when, owing to carelessness, expensive appliances are lost.

In April, the Senior Dental Officer was privileged to attend an interesting and instructive course on Children's Dentistry at the Eastman Dental Hospital, which has proved of inestimable value in helping to keep abreast of modern methods and procedures.

Mr.F.Taylor Monks, the Consultant Dental Surgeon for the local hospitals, continues to give valuable assistance in cases referred to him and his help is gratefully acknowledged. The staff of the X-Ray Department of Victoria Hospital have also co-operated willingly in undertaking dental X-ray examinations.

The conscientious work of the two dental attendants is reflected in the smooth running of the service.

| Number inspected in Schools | | | Not Requiring Treatment | | | Number with Defects Requiring Treatment | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 5944 | 5173 | 11117 | 3750 | 3216 | 6966 | 2194 | 1957 | 4151 |

| | | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----|------|
| Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment | ... | ... | ... | 4151 |
| Number of casual attenders who required treatment | ... | ... | ... | 1684 |
| | | Total | ... | 5835 |
| Number treated | ... | ... | ... | 3414 |
| Attendances by pupils for treatment | ... | | ... | 5941 |
| Parents indifferent and no treatment received or treatment received privately, or left school or town | .... | ... | ... | 1804 |

Dental Treatment given:-

| Fillings | | | Extractions | | | Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tract- ions. | Other Operations | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Temp- orary Teeth | Perm- anent Teeth | Total Fill- ings | Temp- orary Teeth | Perm- anent Teeth | Total Extra- ctions | | Temp- orary Teeth | Perm- anent Teeth | Total other Oper- ations |
| 23 | 1221 | 1244 | 4288 | 1491 | 5779 | 2704 | 5 | 955 | 960 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| No. of orthodontic cases under treatment on 1.1.58. | ... | ... | 23 |
| No. of orthodontic cases commenced during the year | ... | ... | 44 |
| No. of orthodontic appliances provided (46 patients) | ... | ... | 54 |
| No. of repairs or alterations to appliances | ... | ... | 7 |
| No. of cases undergoing orthodontic treatment on 31.12.58. | ... | ... | 26 |
| No. of other appliances provided - Crowns | ... | ... | 6 |
| Pinlays | ... | ... | 3 |
| No. of partial dentures provided (38 patients) | ... | ... | 40 |
| Repairs to partial dentures | ... | ... | 5 |
| No. of patients whose treatment was completed or discontinued | ... | ... | 41 |

Camp School. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, was opened on 28th March and closed on 10th October. Three hundred and sixty five boys and 188 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight each. This entailed the medical examinations of 572 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes, was open for the reception of children from 22nd April to 7th October. Sixty boys and 62 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two weeks.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.Meals Provided:-

| | <u>During year</u> <u>ended 31.12.58.</u> | <u>During year</u> <u>ended 31.12.57.</u> |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Breakfasts (approx.) | 124,094 | 149,814 |
| Dinners | 1,179,839 | 1,167,702 |
| Teas | 199,598 | 225,078 |
| | <hr/> 1,503,531 <hr/> | <hr/> 1,542,594 <hr/> |

The reduction of 39,063 meals provided as compared with that of the previous year is due to fewer breakfasts and teas having been taken. As in the previous year, this is due to the fact that fewer mothers are now in full-time employment.

The highest number of children receiving meals in any one week was 25,976 and the lowest 24,553, the average, excluding holidays, being 25,264.

Milk. In December, 1958, 11,058 children (7,438 Primary and Nursery, 3,475 Secondary and 145 Special), received milk. Thus about 80% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Education in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil. One hundred and nine children received cod liver oil and malt preparations (total 338 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) and vitamin preparations.

School Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths, usually during school hours. Eighty seven thousand and fifty four attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 79,877 last year. Swimming and other strenuous exercises were curtailed during the period when poliomyelitis was prevalent in the town.

School Journeys. 'Bus tickets are provided by the authority to enable children to travel free on public service vehicles to and from the School Clinic, the Open Air School, the Special Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils and the special classes in day schools.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The statistical table on the following pages gives numbers of handicapped children and the types of schools in which they were being educated, on 31st January, 1959.

Educationally Subnormal and Maladjusted Pupils. On the above date, 75 educationally subnormal pupils were receiving education in special schools, 73 being in attendance as day pupils at Coal Clough Special School, the other two being in residential special schools. Ten educationally subnormal pupils who required special education were ascertained during 1958 and 13 were transferred to special schools.

Seventeen children left the Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils during 1958. Of these, three reached school-leaving age and commenced work. One was reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency. Twelve pupils were transferred to ordinary schools and one to a Home for Maladjusted Pupils.

Four children were reported to the Local Health Authority during the calendar year, under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944.

On 31st December, 1958, there were 36 mentally defective children under 16 years of age as follows:-

| | | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Under Statutory Supervision | ... | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Under Voluntary Supervision | ... | - | - | - |
| In Hospitals | ... | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Seven boys and nine girls were in attendance at the Local Health Authority's Occupation Centre for ineducable defectives, at the end of 1958.

Wennington Hall Residential Special School for Boys is controlled jointly by Blackpool, Bury, Barrow-in-Furness and Burnley Education Authorities. Eight maladjusted boys were on the School Register on 1st January, 1958. During the year three boys were newly placed, and two left to start work on attaining 16 years of age. Nine Burnley boys were resident there at the end of the year.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools
or in Boarding Schools

| During the Calendar Year ended 31st December, 1958 Handicapped Pupils who:- | (1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted | | (3) Deaf (4) Part- ially Deaf | | (5) Delicate (6) Physic- ally Handi- capped. | | (7) Education- ally subnormal (8) Mal- adjusted. | | (9) Epi- leptic. | Total 1 - 9 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|---------------------|----------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | |
| A. Were newly placed in Special Schools (other than Hospital Special Schools) or Boarding Homes | - | 1 | - | - | 35 | 1 | 13 | 3 | - | 53 |
| B. Were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes. | - | 2 | - | 1 | 35 | 3 | 10 | 2 | - | 53 |
| C. On or about 31st January, 1959 how many handicapped pupils from the Authority's area:- | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. (i) were on the registers of special schools as | | | | | | | | | | 168 |
| (a) day pupils | - | - | - | - | 95 | - | 73 | - | - | |
| (b) boarding pupils | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 29 |
| (ii) were on the registers of indep- endent schools under arrangements made by the Authority. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) were boarded in Homes and not already included under (i) or (ii) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| TOTAL C. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 95 | 5 | 75 | 11 | 1 | 198 |

[illegible]

DEAF CHILDREN. In December, 1958 the number of deaf and partially deaf children being educated in residential special schools were:-

| | <u>Deaf.</u> | <u>Partially Deaf.</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston | 1 | 2 |
| Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton | - | 1 |
| Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester .. | 4 | - |

During the year one boy was ascertained as partially deaf and he was also found to be educationally subnormal. At the end of the year he was awaiting placement in a residential special school for deaf and E.S.N. pupils. One boy left the Lawns House Residential Special School for the Deaf, Leeds, on attaining the age of 16 years. The family removed immediately to Birkenhead where he was to be interviewed by the Juvenile Employment Officer for suitable employment. One partially deaf boy left the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston, on attaining the age of 16 years and took up employment in a local cabinet maker's firm. There were no new admissions during the year.

BLIND CHILDREN. In December, 1958 the number of blind and partially sighted children being educated in residential special schools were:-

| | <u>Blind.</u> | <u>Partially Blind.</u> |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester | 1 | - |
| Wavertree Residential Special School for the Blind, Liverpool | 1 | - |
| Preston Residential Special School for Partially Sighted Children, Preston | - | 1 |

During the year, the vision of one boy, previously ascertained as blind, improved to such an extent that he was re-ascertained as partially sighted. He was then withdrawn from the Wavertree School for the Blind and admitted to the Preston School for the Partially Sighted.

At the end of the year one newly ascertained partially sighted boy was awaiting placement in a residential special school, the parents having refused consent for his admission up to that time.

One blind and educationally subnormal child, on attaining the age of 16 years, ceased to receive home tuition and was transferred to the care of the Social Services Department.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN. In December, 1958 one epileptic child was being educated in Soss Moss Residential Special School for Epileptics, Chelford.

During the year one girl was withdrawn from the Sedgewick House Residential Special School for Epileptics, Kendal, after being examined and reported to the Local Health Authority as being ineducable under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

Fourteen boys and eight girls who suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at ordinary day schools at the end of the year. Of these, ten suffer from major and twelve from minor epilepsy. Nineteen have been under supervision for several years and three were new cases.

DIABETIC PUPILS. Only one school child is known to be suffering from diabetes, and during the year he was able to continue attendance at an ordinary day school.

EDUCATION IN HOSPITAL.

On the 7th October, 1957, an arrangement came into operation, by which the Local Education Authority provides education for children of school age who are undergoing treatment in the Children's Medical Ward of Burnley General Hospital.

Children are received into the hospital from Burnley County Borough and the adjoining part of Lancashire County. A teacher and equipment is provided by the Burnley Education Authority, and the cost of education of children normally resident in Lancashire County is charged by the Burnley Education Authority to the Lancashire County Education Authority.

An average of not more than 10 or 12 children of school age are fit to receive education at any one time. Education is given for five two-hour sessions each week during school terms.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Educational Psychologist, who took up duty in January, 1958, following a period of three months when no child guidance staff was available, worked single-handed until March, when the services of a part-time Psychiatric Social Worker were obtained. It is still impossible to obtain the services of a Child Psychiatrist.

The Educational Psychologist submits the following report:-

Of 23 children, apart from educationally backward pupils, dealt with by both the Psychologist and Social Worker, all but seven were ascertained directly by the School Medical Officers. The seven were referred through the School Health Service by teachers, Probation Officer, Children's Officer and Citizens Advice Bureau. The difficulties arising in these cases can be classified roughly under the following groupings:-

4 temper tantrums, 4 lack of progress in school, 3 truancy, 4 temperamental difficulties, 2 stealing, 2 other behaviour problems, 1 feeding difficulties, 1 enuresis, 1 soiling and wetting, 1 hysterical attacks.

Of these 23 cases, 3 had to be discontinued and closed, owing to lack of co-operation from the parents and a further one was suspended because the parent withdrew the request for help. Two children improved noticeably despite the fact that their parents were unco-operative. One case had to be suspended due to domestic circumstances of a very tragic nature and will be resumed as soon as possible, as the child was making marked progress. Two further cases were recommended for Wennington Hall Residential School for Maladjusted Boys. The remaining 9 cases were all discharged as very much improved and the parents were completely satisfied. Five cases were continuing into 1959 and are responding satisfactorily.

In addition to taking her full share in these treatment cases, giving 123 interviews with parents at the Clinic, making twenty home visits and twenty school visits, the Psychiatric Social Worker dealt with nine follow-up cases from previous years and nine miscellaneous cases which have been passed on to their more appropriate departments or handled by her.

In considering these cases for the purpose of this report, certain generalisations have crystallised themselves in the minds of the staff which may be of interest. First and most essential is the importance of early referral before the symptoms have had time to establish themselves as a habit of behaviour. Skilled and friendly advice on the handling of apparently minor difficulties at the toddler stage can and does prevent more serious problems arising, and we would like to see many more children under five years of age referred to the Child Guidance Clinic. In 1958, the three children under school age dealt with represents only 15% of our total numbers, but it is noticeable that all made a satisfactory adjustment.

Another interesting point is that some of our cases were children who were actually referred for consideration as needing at least special school education, if not ascertained as ineducable. These children proved to be much more backward in attainments than in basic intelligence, and when the emotional disturbances which were affecting the functioning of their intelligence were cleared up, they were able to progress much more normally and take their place in ordinary school life.

As time went on, it became obvious that a common factor in many of the behaviour problems is the lack of consistency in handling, by parents, from infancy. We have tried most earnestly to help parents realise that early lessons in normal obedience and co-operation are a part of habit and character training, which is of incalculable value in forming the normally balanced child. Many problems arise when parents suddenly try to impose regular habits and routines at 5 or 6 years of age or even later, when the earlier pattern of haphazard indulgence has already become established. In this context too, we would like to stress the value of contact with the fathers as well as the mothers of our young patients and evening interviews can be arranged for fathers to discuss their children's problems with the Psychologist. In two instances in which evening interviews were arranged, a marked step forward, with general improvement of family relationships, has been the result. This has also helped us in our work of helping parents to realise that love and affection cannot be estimated in terms of material gifts and possessions. It is hard for some people to understand that "a good provider" can yet be an unsatisfactory parent, and that companionship and interest are of more value to children than unlimited pocket money and expensive toys.

Follow-up visits of children seen in 1958 will be increased as this work is most enlightening and it is hoped to give comments and evaluations in next year's report.

In the remaining sessions, the Educational Psychologist interviewed 102 school children and one pre-school child referred mainly for educational backwardness, carried out the appropriate tests and interviewed many parents of the children who were investigated by her.

TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

During the year the school medical officers referred 53 new cases to the speech therapist. In addition to the children already under treatment, and 26 cases awaiting treatment at the end of 1957, 26 of these 53 cases were accepted for treatment, thus leaving 27 new cases on the waiting list at the end of the year.

During the twelve months under review, 174 school children were given treatment for speech defects. Of this number, 91 were dyslalics, 65 were stammerers, 13 were cases of delayed speech development, 4 had cleft palate and 1 had another voice disorder.

By the end of the year, 73 patients had been discharged from treatment, 52 as cured and 9 had left school or the Borough before the completion of treatment. Twelve children were discharged owing to persistent non-attendance. Twenty-two children were under observation only.

Of the 174 school children, 128 were boys and 46 girls. One hundred and fifty four were in attendance at primary and secondary schools, and 20 attended special schools. These children made a total of 2,921 attendances for speech therapy. One session was devoted to visiting schools to check on progress and confer with teachers. The therapist also interviewed at the clinic and advised 97 parents with regard to their children's speech defects.

In addition, 17 pre-school children were under treatment for speech defects, 16 being cases newly referred during the year. Of the sixteen children, 3 were referred for delayed speech development and 3 for stammering; the remaining 10 had defective articulation. These children have all progressed quite well, and one has been discharged. Six of the 17 children have been placed under observation only, as treatment was deemed impracticable owing to their lack both of years and concentration. Altogether, the 17 children made a total of 152 attendances. Of the pre-school children, 8 were boys and 9 were girls.

During the past year, the speech therapist has seen and treated at the request of the Consultant Medical Staff of the local hospitals, eight adult patients. Of this number, 2 were stammerers, 5 were aphasics resulting from cerebral lesions and one had a laryngectomy operation. Of the eight adult cases, 7 were discharged, and 3 cases are awaiting treatment. These adults made a total of 166 attendances.

"LIGHT THERAPY" Thirty-nine children were given 349 treatments at the School Clinic, and one child referred by the School Medical Officer was given 47 treatments at the Burnley General Hospital.

DELICATE PUPILS. Thirty-five children were ascertained for the first time during 1958, classified as "delicate" and transferred to the Day Open Air School.

THE DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL, in which delicate children and others handicapped in various ways are educated, dealt with the following cases during 1958:-

| | | | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-----|-----|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Admitted during 1958 | ... | ... | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| Discharged during 1958 | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Average number of children on roll | | | ... | ... | 99 |
| Average attendance throughout the year | | | ... | ... | 84 |
| Average duration of stay of those discharged | | | | ... | 3 years 11 months |
| Average gain in weight since admission of those discharged | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28.0 lbs. |
| Average gain in weight per child during the year | | | | ... | 7.0 lbs. |

Reasons for Admission:-

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Bronchiectasis | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| General Debility | | ... | ... | 5 |
| Asthma | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Underweight | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Healed Tuberculosis | | ... | ... | 3 |
| Keloid Formation Right Knee | ... | | ... | 1 |
| Tuberculosis Contact | | ... | ... | 1 |
| Chronic Catarrh | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Haemophilia | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Congenital Heart Disease | | ... | ... | 1 |
| Nervous Debility | | ... | ... | 7 |
| Gargoylism | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | — | 35 |
| | | | — | |

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS. At 31st December, 1958, three physically handicapped pupils were receiving home tuition; one of these was considered to require education in a residential special school, but the parents were not prepared to give their consent. During the year, 3 children were ascertained as requiring residential special school education and one was newly admitted. Three children, including the one for whom parental consent was unobtainable and one under five years of age, were requiring places in residential special schools.

In addition to these, one hundred and fourteen children, who were to varying extents physically handicapped, did not come within the "physically handicapped" category prescribed in The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as they could be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.

TUBERCULOSIS. All cases of definite or suspected respiratory tuberculosis were referred to the chest physician, who arranged for appropriate treatment or supervision.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

One child was submitted to the school medical officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The school medical officers examined 207 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

For list of other miscellaneous examinations carried out see page 15.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information:-

Employment of children out of school hours in the sale of milk and news papers, etc.

| <u>Occupations.</u> | <u>Number of children employed at 31st December.</u> |
|--|--|
| Delivery of Newspapers | 277 |
| Delivery of Milk | 6 |
| Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 286 |
| | <hr/> |

Two hundred and thirty eight certificates were issued during the year and 14 had ceased. No licence was granted in respect of street trading by a young person between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Two licences were suspended or revoked, and three were refused.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958.LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH.

No. of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted
primary and secondary schools (including nursery and
special schools) in January, 1959 13595

Part I - Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained
and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including
Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

| Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth) | No. of pupils Inspected | Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | SATISFACTORY | | UNSATISFACTORY | |
| | | No. (3) | % of Col. 2. (4) | No. (5) | % of Col. 2. (6) |
| 1954 and later | 261 | 261 | 100% | - | - |
| 1953 | 485 | 485 | 100% | - | - |
| 1952 | 456 | 455 | 99.8% | 1 | 0.2% |
| 1951 | 303 | 302 | 99.7% | 1 | 0.3% |
| 1950 | 55 | 55 | 100% | - | - |
| 1949 | 44 | 44 | 100% | - | - |
| 1948 | 686 | 685 | 99.9% | 1 | 0.1% |
| 1947 | 741 | 741 | 100% | - | - |
| 1946 | 110 | 110 | 100% | - | - |
| 1945 | 54 | 54 | 100% | - | - |
| 1944 | 489 | 488 | 99.8% | 1 | 0.2% |
| 1943 and earlier | 895 | 895 | 100% | - | - |
| TOTAL | 4579 | 4575 | 99.9% | 4 | 0.1% |

TABLE B - PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with
Vermin)

| Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1) | For defective vision (excluding squint) (2) | For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3) | Total individual pupils (4) |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1954 and later | 4 | 33 | 36 |
| 1953 | 16 | 55 | 71 |
| 1952 | 9 | 63 | 72 |
| 1951 | 9 | 45 | 54 |
| 1950 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 1949 | 3 | 8 | 10 |
| 1948 | 43 | 83 | 125 |
| 1947 | 33 | 94 | 121 |
| 1946 | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| 1945 | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| 1944 | 17 | 35 | 51 |
| 1943 and earlier | 50 | 67 | 117 |
| TOTAL | 196 | 513 | 699 |

TABLE C - OTHER INSPECTIONS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of Special Inspections | 1301 |
| Number of re-inspections | 3832 |
| TOTAL | <u>5133</u> |

TABLE D - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

| | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in school by school nurses or other authorised persons | 37987 |
| (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested | 894 |
| (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) | 23 |
| (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) | - |

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

TABLE A - PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

RETURN FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958.

| Defect Code No. (1) | Defect or Disease (2) | PERIODIC INSPECTIONS | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | ENTRANTS | | LEAVERS | | OTHERS | | TOTAL | |
| | | (T) (3) | (O) (4) | (T) (5) | (O) (6) | (T) (7) | (O) (8) | (T) (9) | (O) (10) |
| 4. | Skin | 16 | 64 | 16 | 55 | 40 | 113 | 72 | 232 |
| 5. | Eyes - a. Vision ... | 34 | 48 | 67 | 71 | 95 | 94 | 196 | 213 |
| | b. Squint ... | 20 | 38 | 2 | 15 | 21 | 63 | 43 | 116 |
| | c. Other ... | 4 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 12 | 32 |
| 6. | Ears - a. Hearing .. | 2 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 42 |
| | b. Otitis Media | 7 | 40 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 37 | 21 | 91 |
| | c. Other ... | 2 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 38 |
| 7. | Nose and Throat ... | 23 | 271 | 5 | 28 | 25 | 320 | 53 | 619 |
| 8. | Speech | 14 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 22 | 39 | 43 |
| 9. | Lymphatic Glands ... | 2 | 29 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 33 |
| 10. | Heart | 2 | 5 | - | 11 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 33 |
| 11. | Lungs | 19 | 80 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 71 | 44 | 172 |
| 12. | Developmental - | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Hernia ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 19 |
| | b. Other ... | 5 | 28 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 52 | 15 | 92 |
| 13. | Orthopaedic - | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Posture .. | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 16 |
| | b. Feet ... | 15 | 10 | 7 | - | 10 | 9 | 32 | 19 |
| | c. Other ... | 16 | 41 | 27 | 28 | 42 | 45 | 85 | 114 |
| 14. | Nervous System - | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Epilepsy | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| | b. Other ... | 4 | 53 | 5 | 25 | 16 | 112 | 25 | 190 |
| 15. | Psychological - | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Development | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | b. Stability | - | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| 16. | Abdomen | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 12 |
| 17. | Other | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 24 | 19 |

TABLE B - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

| Defect Code No. (1) | Defects or Disease (2) | SPECIAL INSPECTIONS | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Pupils requiring treatment (3) | Pupils requiring observation (4) |
| 4. | Skin ... | 133 | 14 |
| 5. | Eyes - a.Vision ... | 145 | 46 |
| | b. Squint ... | 16 | 1 |
| | c.Other ... | 32 | 8 |
| 6. | Ears - a.Hearing ... | 11 | 7 |
| | b.Otitis Media ... | 1 | - |
| | c.Other ... | 49 | 3 |
| 7. | Nose and Throat ... | 72 | 14 |
| 8. | Speech ... | 21 | 10 |
| 9. | Lymphatic Glands ... | 4 | - |
| 10. | Heart ... | 1 | 5 |
| 11. | Lungs ... | 28 | 8 |
| 12. | Developmental - | | |
| | a.Hernia ... | - | 1 |
| | b.Other ... | 5 | - |
| 13. | Orthopaedic - | | |
| | a.Posture ... | 6 | - |
| | b.Feet ... | 37 | 3 |
| | c.Other ... | 47 | 4 |
| 14. | Nervous System - | | |
| | a.Epilepsy ... | - | 1 |
| | b.Other ... | 18 | 8 |
| 15. | Psychological - | | |
| | a.Development ... | 5 | - |
| | b.Stability ... | 11 | 1 |
| 16. | Abdomen | 1 | 3 |
| 17. | Other | 231 | 6 |

MINISTRY OF EDUCATIONMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958.LOCAL AUTHORITY - COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Part III - Treatment of pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

| | | Number of cases known to have been dealt with |
|---|--------|---|
| External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint | ... | 31 |
| Errors of refraction (including squint) | ... .. | 1094 |
| | TOTAL | 1125 |
| Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed | ... | 833 |

TABLE B - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

| | Number of cases known to have been dealt with |
|---|---|
| Received operative treatment - | |
| (a) for diseases of the ear | 4 |
| (b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis | 120 |
| (c) for other nose and throat conditions | 20 |
| Received other forms of treatment | 71 |
| TOTAL | 215 |
| Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids - | |
| (a) in 1958 | 2 |
| (b) in previous years | 4 |

TABLE C - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

| | Number of cases known to have been treated. |
|---|--|
| (a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments ... | 233 |
| (b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ... | 44 |
| TOTAL | <u>277</u> |

TABLE D - DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D. of Part I)

| | Number of cases known to have been treated. |
|--------------------------|--|
| Ringworm - (a) Scalp ... | - |
| (b) Body ... | 1 |
| Scabies ... | 2 |
| Impetigo ... | 12 |
| Other skin diseases ... | 181 |
| TOTAL | <u>196</u> |

TABLE E - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

| | Number of cases known to have been treated. |
|---|--|
| Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ... | 20 |

TABLE F - SPEECH THERAPY

| | Number of cases known to have been treated |
|---|---|
| Pupils treated by speech therapists ... | 174 |

TABLE G - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

| | Number of cases known to have been dealt with |
|---|--|
| (a) Pupils with minor ailments ... | 410 |
| (b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ... | 122 * |
| (c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ... | 435 |
| (d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above- | |
| Minor ear defects ... | 83 |
| Artificial light ... | 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | 1090 |
| | <hr/> |

* These 60 boys and 62 girls of school age received convalescent treatment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATIONMEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENTRETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY - COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEYPart IV - Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the
Authority(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's
Dental Officers:-

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| (a) At Periodic Inspections | ... | 11117 | |
| (b) As specials | ... | 1684 | |
| | | Total (1) | <u>12801</u> |

(2) Number found to require treatment ... 5835

(3) Number offered treatment ... 5391

(4) Number actually treated ... 3414

(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for
treatment, including those recorded at
11(h) overleaf ... 5941

(6) Half days devoted to:-

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------|------|
| (a) Periodic (School) Inspection | ... | 81 | |
| (b) Treatment | ... | <u>948</u> | |
| | | Total (6) | 1029 |

(7) Fillings: (a) Permanent Teeth ... 1221
(b) Temporary Teeth ... 23
Total (7) 1244

(8) Number of teeth filled:-

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|------|
| (a) Permanent Teeth | ... | 1212 | |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | ... | <u>21</u> | |
| | | Total (8) | 1233 |

(9) Extractions:-

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|
| (a) Permanent Teeth | ... | 1491 | |
| (b) Temporary Teeth | ... | <u>4288</u> | |
| | | Total (9) | 5779 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction | ... | ... | ... | 2704 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|

(11) Orthodontics:-

| | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| (a) Cases commenced during the year | ... | 44 |
| (b) Cases carried forward from previous year | | 23 |
| (c) Cases completed during the year | ... | 37 |
| (d) Cases discontinued during the year | ... | 4 |
| (e) Pupils treated with appliances | ... | 46 |
| (f) Removable appliances fitted | ... .. | 44 |
| (g) Fixed appliances fitted | ... .. | 10 |
| (h) Total attendances | ... .. | 720 |

| | |
|--|----|
| (12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth | 38 |
|--|----|

(13) Other operations:-

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|----------|
| (a) Permanent teeth | ... | 955 |
| (b) Temporary teeth | ... | <u>5</u> |

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Total (13) | 960 |
|------------|-----|

